AUCTION SALE
By ELISON & FOSTER
SPECIAL SALE OF
Hardware, Table Cutlery, Ware, &c.,
Also, 10,000 Pounds Indian Red
AT AUCTION
FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 1,
ELISON & FOSTER,

AUCTION SAL[E]
OF
RESIDENCE LO[TS]
AT
KENWOO[D]
BY
T. S. FITCH & CO.,
At 157 Dearborn-st., Saturday [af]ternoon, Nov. 2, at 2 o'cloc[k]
TWO RESIDENCE LOTS
Situated on Madison-av. between [Forty-]eighth and Forty-ni[nth]...
Being near the Station and in the ch[oicest part]... wood, with Churches, Schools, &c. ... tated to see that these lots are very desira[ble]...
THESE LOTS WILL BE SO[LD]
And an opportunity is presented to secure a ... home. ELISON & FOSTER, A[uctioneers].

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
AT AUCTION,
On Saturday Morning, Nov. 2,
At 9½ o'clock, consisting of
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bureaus, W[ash-]stands, Tables, Mattresses, Beddi[ng], Crockery, &c.
Also, the entire Furniture of a Fa[mily] Private Residence.
ELISON & FOSTER, A[uctioneers].

GREAT PEREMPTO[RY]
AUCTION SALE
OF
One Hundred
Choice Boulevard L[ots]
FRONTING
ON SOUTH HALSTE[D]
Green, Peoria, Sangamon, Morgan-sts.,
CORNER OF
HALSTED-ST. AND FIFTY-FI[FTH]
ST. BOULEVARD,
MONDA[Y]
NOVEMBER 4, 1872
ON THE PREMIS[ES]

These lots are in Subdivision of the ... of the S. E. 1-4 of Section 8, 38, 14 ... are splendidly located, being on Hals[ted] ... and within 90 feet of the Boulevard, ... fine improvements, and are of easy ac[cess] ... the P. Ft. W. & Chicago Railway ... property is very desirable for residen[ces] ... situated in a district where property ... creasing in value, they present excell[ent ad]vantages for an investment or specula[tion].

A SPECIAL FREE TRAI[N]
Will leave Madison-st. Depot at 10 o'c[lock] ... m., on day of sale, stopping at Bur[lington] Crossing, Archer-av., Trumbull-st., ... Rock Island Car Shops, returning ... o'clock p. m.

A FREE LUNCH
Will also be provided. Terms of Sale ... cash. Purchaser assumes $100 on each ... the 2d of September, 1875. Balance ... and two years, or in instalments of ... six months, as preferred, with interest ... deferred payments at 8 per cent, payable ... early; 5 per cent discount will be ma[de for] cash. TITLE PERFECT. A complete ... abstract of title will be furnished to ever[y pur]chaser, and warrantee deed given. ... accommodations are ample for all who w[ish to at]tend this sale, or take a free ride ... the improvements in that locality. ... 10 per cent deposit will be required a[t the] sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auc[tioneers].

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
REAL ESTATE SAL[E]
DESIRABLE LOT[S]
Blocks 8 and 16 of Section ... Town 39, Range 14,
AT AUCTION,
On Monday Afternoon, Nov. 4, 1872
On the Grounds, at 3 o'clock.
... Lots fronting on Throop-st.,
... Lots fronting on Allport-st.,
Between Evans and Harbine-sts.
... Lots fronting on Throop-st.,
... Lots fronting on Allport-st.,
Between Clayton and Twenty-second-sts.
... Large Lot fronting on Twenty-second ... Feet corner of and fronting on A[llport-]st., being Lot 3, a most desirable ... for a LUMBER DEALER.
Title perfect. Full and complete abstract. T[erms] ... balance 1 and 2 years with interest at 8 per cent.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct[ioneers].

ALEX. VON WENDT'S
[Co]llection of Painting[s]
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 7,
... o'clock, p. m., at the new store, No. ... just around the corner from Noble's, on ...
... this valuable collection of paintings, are ... most celebrated artists, such as Landscape ... Cattle Scene in Italy, near Modena, ... Landscape and Winter Scenes, by Doll; ... Wilson; The Earl of Spratford on His W[ay] ... by Ward; Happy Moments of Charles ... by Aasberg; Maiden Thoughts by the Sea ... Cow Shed, by Genserman; the cele[brated] ... Preparing to Receive Joseph, by Amberg; ... Horse Farm, by Von Preggie; Cattle ... Scenes, by Cuyp; Pillage of the Mona[stery] ... by the Troops of the Duke of Wall[enstein] ... Weverman; Scene in Canada, by Kre[ighoff] ... Camp Ready for Battle, by Weverman; ... by Weaver; Battle Scene Between the A[ncient] ... and Timberin in 160 B. C., by Weverman; ... Aschaal-Bertram-Gig, Constance, Paul ... and many others. All in very rich gold fr[ames] ... the best and latest styles, by Wm. T. Noble ...
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctio[neers].

G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
... other Large and Attractive Sale of
[Hou]sehold Furnitur[e]
IN EVERY VARIETY.
... Sets, Chamber Sets, Extension Tab[les], Bureaus, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mattresses, Chairs.
Also, every description of Furniture.
... Oil Cloth, Mirrors, Window Shad[es] ... Ware; 10 Crates of W. G. Crock[ery] ... Glassware; Pianos (new).
SATURDAY, NOV. 2, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872. NUMBER 75.

SILVER WARE, WEDDING PRESENTS, ETC.

GORHAM'S
SILVER AND SILVER PLATE.
Every variety of useful and ornamental Sterling Silver Ware, put up in rich Russia Leather and Satin Cases, made expressly for us, comprising an endless variety of Tea Sets, Urns, Fruit, Berry and Cake Stands, Knives, Spoons, &c., just opening at our new
Store, 266 & 268 Wabash-av.
Special Attractions in way of Beautiful and Appropriate
WEDDING PRESENTS.
GILES, BRO. & COMPANY.

INSURANCE.

INDEMNITY.

Lancashire
INSURANCE CO.,
OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ASSETS,	$8,861,173.88
TOTAL LIABILITIES, (including Reinsurance Fund),	1,421,921.53
NET ASSETS,	$7,439,252.35

This Company having commenced business in Illinois, we are now prepared to issue Policies on desirable risks in Chicago and vicinity.

Policies are written by the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

A. W. HOSMER & CO.,
AGENTS,
142 LaSalle-st.
Republic Insurance Certificates.
Will buy a limited amount. JAMES B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 25.

DRY GOODS.

Dry Goods Jobbed
at Popular prices,
at the Cash and short time
House of
HAMLIN, HALE AND COMPANY.
Close buyers
are informed that recent
purchases by Auction and
otherwise of
Long and Square Shawls,
Flannels, Blankets,
and Woollen Goods,
together with the daily additions to other departments,
makes our stock complete for
large November sales.
City Buyers and near by trade
will find our stock
very attractive.
Madison and Franklin-sts.

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COBB, ANDREWS & CO.
Standard Works
IN
Fine Binding.

We invite the attention of book-buyers to a large collection, just received, of the best editions of Standard Authors, many of them of our own importation, bound in half-calf, tree-calf, and morocco.

MRS. JAMESON'S ART WORKS, 6 vols., containing Sacred and Legendary Art in 2 vols., History of Our Lord in 2 vols., Legends of the Monastic Orders in 1 vol., and Legends of the Madonna in 1 vol., beautifully bound in tree calf $90.00
THE SAME, in half calf 60.00
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HOOD'S OWN, or Laughter from year to year, being former runnings of his comic vein, with an effusion of new blood for general circulation, in 2 vols., half calf 16.00
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CHARLES DICKENS. All the standard editions in various styles of fine binding.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO. have the largest stock of popular miscellaneous books kept in Chicago.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
Elegant Residence
On Monthly, Quarterly, Semi-Annual, or Annual Payments.

I have a very excellent two-story and basement dwelling, nearly new (finished within the last 20 months), for sale, with a small payment down, and the balance to suit the purchaser.

THE LOT IS 30x132 FT,
with neat iron fence, and park in front.

TITLE PERFECT!

The house contains twelve good rooms, besides closets and pantries; all modern improvements; lake and cistern water, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, water closets, earth closets, speaking tubes, bells, first-class furnace, elegant chandeliers, etc. It has just been painted and elegantly papered throughout, and is admired and acknowledged by all to be

FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS.

Its location is most desirable, being a few hundred feet south of Douglas-place, and the same distance east of the entrance to the Boulevard, on Vernon-av., No. 29. Key to be found at No. 9 Vernon-av. Inquire of the undersigned, at his own residence, 1261 Indiana-av., in the evening, or during the day at the office of D. A. COVERT, No. 97 State-st.

JOHN COVERT.

HORSE DISEASE.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

The Veterinary Surgeons at the East assert that nothing so surely prevents the disease as the use of a good Deodorizer. It is both cheap and effective. The best article of the kind ever offered in this market is prepared by Messrs.

BELL, MANN, & CO.,
Perfumers, No. 330 Wabash-av.

No. 77 SIXTEENTH-ST., Oct. 30, 1872.
Messrs. Bell, Mann & Co.:
I have carefully examined your Disinfectant, and tested its qualities, and have no hesitancy in pronouncing it a good preventive of the horse disease, if liberally used.
J. A. BOVET, Veterinary Surgeon.

HATS AND FURS.

FURS!
STRYKER & CO.,
Fur Manufacturers.
We show the largest stock of SEAL SACQUES and PURE DARK FINE MINK, of our own manufacture, to be found in the West.
231 West Madison-st.

HATS!
The Largest and Best Stock in the city.
231 West Madison-st. - - - 114 South Clark-st.

BISHOP & BARNES,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
Corner State and Monroe-sts.,
Have this day received the elegant New and Nobby Style of ALPINE and ARCTIC FELT HAT, so much admired by the Ladies of New York. They are worn by Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Corner State and Monroe-sts.

CHILDREN'S HATS.
We make a Special Department for Children's Goods, showing the largest and most complete assortment ever brought to this city.
Stryker & Co.,
The Leading Hatters and Furriers of the West,
231 West Madison-st.,
114 South Clark-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Geo. Foy & Co.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS,
REMOVED TO
NO. 25 SOUTH WATER-ST.

THE LAW OFFICE OF
Gookins & Van Schaack
Is now at their old location,
82 Dearborn-st.

DR. H. TOMBOEKEN
[in]forms his patrons and friends that he has returned from Europe and resumed his medical practice ... northeast corner of Madison, Room 28. ... from 8 to 10 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated
... in the city or suburbs, at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
123 East Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Coal Consumers.
Parties having Coal bought of me, and not delivered, are requested to call and arrange for the delivery of the same at once, as I anticipate trouble in delivering on account of the horse disease making its appearance in the city.
ROBERT LAW.

HORSE! HORSE! HORSE!
... use DR. BUTT'S EXCELSIOR ... both internal and external. Sold by all ... Price, $1 per bottle.

MUSICAL.

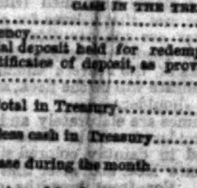
CHICKERING
PIANO
AT
REED'S
Temple of Music,
81 SIXTEENTH-ST.
☞ Nearly twice as many CHICKERING PIANOS in use as any other make.

PIANOS,
Of DECKER BROS., New York, and other first-class manufacturers,
Store and Warehouse, 455 Wabash-av.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Agents for the State of Illinois.

TREES.

LARGE FOREST TREES.
We are now prepared to transplant any quantity of Forest Trees, and warrant them to grow thriftily. For the character of our work we refer to the big trees planted by us on
Ashland-av. and in Lincoln Park.
Parties desiring trees transplanted during the coming winter will please hand in their orders early, so we can prepare the ground before the frost sets in.
NELSON & BENSON,
129 & 131 LaSalle-st., basement of Boone's Block.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
65 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales.
Forsyth's Scale Warehouse,
46 S. DESPLAINES-ST.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A Good Jewelry Business For Sale.
I will sell my business in Kankakee, Ill.; cause, my health will not permit my carrying it on. I can show, to any one who will call on me, that it is as good a stand as can be found in the State for the money invested. Any one wishing to apply must do it within fifteen days; will sell the entire stock and fixtures, or a part of the stock. Address T. J. CURTIS, Kankakee, Ill.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
55 STATE-ST., Second Floor, with Steam Elevator.
57 STATE-ST., Basement, with or without Steam Power.
Apply on the premises.
J. W. MIDDLETON.

TO RENT.
Second floor of 326 Wabash-av. Apply on the premises to CHACE & ABELL.

WANTED.

WANTED.
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, whose business is larger than that of any other in the world, want three or four of the best men in the city to represent the Company here as Agents and Solicitors. Apply at the office of the Northwestern Department, corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JEAN INGELOW.
OFF THE SKELLIGS,
the first novel from the pen of Jean Ingelow, the popular author of "The Songs of Seven," will be ready very shortly. One thick volume of 670 pages. Price, $1.75. Sent postpaid on receipt of the price by the Publishers.
ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.
MRS. E. J. HOPKINS'
assortment of first-class hats and bonnets is unusually large, and she will be pleased to see all her customers this week at 427 Wabash-av.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
SHUFELDT & BALL
Have removed their Law Office to Room 28, No. 138 East Washington-st., near LaSalle.

FOR SALE.

Safe for Sale,
Hall's make, nearly new, double doors; list price, $325; price, $200. Can be seen at W. A. Butters & Co.'s Store.

WASHINGTON.

Another Stock-Jobbing Operation by the Treasury Department.

The $4,000,000 Issued in October to be Withdrawn from Circulation.

Acquittal of Mrs. Lloyd, the Alleged Poisoner.

Comfort for Dishonest Debtors.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NOT GUILTY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The celebrated Leesburg poisoning case, wherein Mrs. E. E. Lloyd was charged with causing the death of her daughter by poison, which has been on trial since the 23d ult., was brought to a close yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty, after an absence of twenty minutes. The State rested its case in the discovery of traces of arsenic in the stomach of the deceased, enough to have caused death in certain conditions of the system. The defence showed that bismuth had been administered as one of the regular prescriptions to the deceased, and that chemical analysis showed the presence of arsenic as one of its principle ingredients. There is some feeling among the chemical experts in relation to the different analyses of bismuth given in evidence in the case, in which different results were obtained. Some testify to the presence of arsenic in bismuth; and others, that they failed to get it from their analysis. They will probably repeat their experience in analysing bismuth to support their scientific reputations, and make them public. Considerable commotion is manifested by druggists and physicians, and the people generally, at the discovery of arsenic in bismuth, which will probably affect its use in medical practice.

THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement, issued to-day, shows an increase in the debt bearing no interest to the extent of nearly $5,000,000. This is the amount added to the circulation under the right, which the Secretary of the Treasury claims, to add $44,000,000 to the general volume, whenever he may think the exigency arises.

SENATOR WILSON

arrived here to-day, and although he remained but a few hours, he was interviewed to the extent of a column by a truly loyal reporter. The Senator was fresh from his campaign in Virginia, and spoke freeley of his participation therein. He regretted that the Republicans had not commenced their campaign there earlier, as then the Administration would have secured the State. Now he was not so confident. However, he was positive that Grant and himself would secure the electoral vote of every Northern State, with possibly the exception of Nevada, and of North Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Missouri, and Arkansas among the Southern States.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Commissioner of Education has requested the State and Local Superintendents of Education to aid him in devising the best plans for the representation of the American system of education at the Vienna Exposition. With this view, he has asked them to meet him in Washington on the 19th of November. The Austrian officials in their communication to General Van Buren have been especially solicitous for a thorough and complete representation of the school system of this country.

COMFORT FOR DISHONEST DEBTORS.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day, decided that the salaries of the District officials cannot be attached for debt. The plaintiffs in the case were New York merchants, and the defendant Colonel Timothy Libbey, the Water Registrar. A number of officials will endeavor to get off from paying their honest debts under the ruling of the Court.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D.D., formerly a popular Methodist clergyman in Chicago, this week enters upon his new charge in this city.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court met on Monday, to hold an adjourned term, Chief Justice Chase, and Justices Clifford, Swayne, Miller, Field, Strong, and Bradley present.

The Chief Justice has taken to wearing a full beard, and appears to be in greatly improved health.

Justice Davis was detained at home for two or three days, and Justice Nelson is not expected.

The call of the docket was commenced at No. 175, Jenkins, assignee, &c., vs. McClellan, which was submitted on printed briefs.

No. 176. Meeker vs. Lee *et al.*, was argued for the defendants in error by John H. Thompson, and taken under advisement.

No. 177. Philpot *et al.* vs. Grundyke, was argued for the defendant in error by O. A. K. Hutchinson, and taken under advisement.

These cases were all from the Northern District of Illinois.

THE "SUN" ON THE EXPANSION OF THE CURRENCY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The *Sun* says of Secretary Boutwell's newly discovered secret expansion of legal-tender notes in circulation: "Rumors of this extraordinary action of the Secretary had been more or less predicted, but these were generally discredited. Sober and intelligent citizens could not believe that an official of the Government would thus take it upon himself to tamper with the finances of the country, and secretly derange the natural course of business. We put out of sight the darker insinuations that the Secretary is in league with a ring of Wall street stock jobbers and acted for their benefit. The mere fact that he should claim and exercise the power of adding, whenever he pleases, millions of dollars to the National currency, and thereby inflating the prices of all kinds of property and commodities within the national domain, is of itself sufficiently surprising, and proves clearly enough his unfitness to fill the place he occupies. Three times already has he yielded to the importunities of men in pecuniary difficulties, and issued little instalments of the $44,000,000, which he asserts is subject to his disposal, and it will take but a few repetitions of the act to draw out the whole."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The following shows the condition of the National debt to-day:

Six per cent bonds	$1,347,921,900
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	$1,762,489,200
Lawful money debt	$13,708,000
Matured debt	5,483,980
Legal tender notes	360,552,816
Certificates of deposit	28,[illegible]
Fractional currency	43,316,756
Coin certificates	22,307,000
Total without interest	$2,236,612,782
Total debt	$2,276,828,101
Total interest	$40,215,319
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Coin	$79,173,153
Currency	12,233,687
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	23,655,000
Total in Treasury	$115,061,841
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,161,766,260
Decrease during the month	$5,228,417
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Company—interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by United States	$16,570,575
Interest repaid by transportation of mails	3,952,683
Balance of interest paid by United States	$12,617,892

THE FRENCH TONNAGE DUES.

In accordance with the President's recent proclamation, with reference to the discriminating duties, the Collectors of Customs are instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to assess and collect from and after date of the proclamation, namely, the 30th of October, the discriminating duty of 10 per centum *ad valorem* upon all merchandise imported into their respective districts in French vessels from countries other than France. The discriminating duty does not apply to Swiss goods imported in French vessels, Switzerland having no shipping port of her own, and goods destined for the United States *via* Havre, are considered as exported within the meaning of the law, when they pass the frontier boundary between France and Switzerland.

THREE PER CENTS TO BE REDEEMED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the redemption of one million two hundred and fifty thousand three per cents, as follows: Five thousand, each number, 4,792 to 5,177, inclusive, and in ten thousands from number 4,766 to 4,800, inclusive, dated Oct. 16, 1868, and Nov. 7, 1868. Interest will cease Dec. 31, 1872.

THE CABINET.

Most of the Cabinet officers and heads of Bureaus in the Executive Departments will go to their respective States to vote for President. Secretary Belknap and Secretary Delano left to-day; Secretary Fish and Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, leave to-morrow. Postmaster General Creswell will remain in Washington, Secretary Robeson in New Jersey, and Secretary Boutwell in Massachusetts, until after the election. Owing to the great distance, Attorney General Williams did not go to his home in Oregon to vote.

THE FOUR-MILLION GREENBACK ISSUE TO BE WITHDRAWN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A special from Washington says Acting Secretary Richardson says to-day, that the use of the $4,000,000 of the greenback reserve was caused chiefly by the rapid redemption of the 3 per cent certificates during the last few months, of which there has been called in about $40,000,000, leaving only about $5,000,000 yet outstanding. It is the intention of the Secretary to reduce, within the next two weeks, the currency to the lowest limit authorized by law, viz.: $356,000,000, and this will, of course, necessitate the restoration of the $4,000,000 of greenbacks issued last month to the reserve fund again.

NEW YORK.

How the Jury Hung on the Trial of Mayor Hall—Mrs. Greeley's Funeral.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Some new facts have transpired in relation to the deliberations of the jury empanelled to try Mayor Hall. After the jurymen had discussed the evidence given for the prosecution, one of the members said the case was instituted to make capital for the Republican party and the Committee of Seventy, and that Mr. Peckham and Mr. Tremain would be well paid for their services. Another juryman said that Mr. Tremain was trying to make his present efforts in the trial a stepping-stone to Congress. This statement was denied by several jurymen, who denounced Mayor Hall as a member of Tammany, and party lines were soon drawn between the jury, which was seven Republicans and five Democrats. The Democrats contended that no testimony had been given showing that Hall had a guilty knowledge of the frauds, and the Republican jurymen replied that he was a member of the Ring, and ought to be punished. The political discussion lasted nearly all night and a part of this morning, with no prospect of an agreement. When the jury came into court, the seven Republicans were in favor of a conviction, and the five Democrats for acquittal.

The funeral of Mrs. Greeley was largely attended to-day. As early as 11 o'clock, a crowd began to pour into Dr. Chapin's Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, and before 12 o'clock all the available space except the seats reserved in the middle aisle for the family were full. Not only was this the case inside the church, but the vestibules, porch steps, and pavements on both sides of the streets were crowded. The first carriage contained the pall-bearers; then followed the hearse, after which was a carriage containing Mr. Greeley, his two daughters, and Miss Lamson, the second contained Mr. Cleveland and family, and the third Mr. Sinclair and his family. The remaining carriages were filled with other friends. Dr. Chapin entered the pulpit before 12 o'clock. When the body entered the door to the middle aisle, the organist played a dirge from Beethoven. The coffin or casket was covered with black cloth, the lid having on it a silver plate, bearing the name and dates of birth and death of the deceased. A cross and wreath of tuberoses lay on the lid, and other floral emblems were taken in by friends. At the conclusion of the services, the cortege moved slowly to Greenwood Cemetery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The jury in the Hall trial disagreed and were discharged. One report says that they stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Stock, Bond, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The money market was steady, turning in the early hours of the day at 7 per cent for call loans, but late in the afternoon the offerings of capital increased, and the rates dropped to 4@5 per cent. The banks, trust companies, and bankers were disbursing freely to-day on account of the November coupons of railway and miscellaneous securities. Prime mercantile paper moves slowly at 10@12 per cent.

There is an active demand for currency from the Southwest for cotton, and the demand for moving the pork crop may be expected at an early day.

The *Post* of this evening says: "The semi-official admission that the Treasury Department issued during October four to five millions of new legal-tenders creates profound surprise. Aside from the question whether such an issue is legal, it has been understood to be the inflexible policy of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract rather than expand the greenback circulation. The flood-gates have now been opened, and a feeling of great uncertainty must be expected to prevail, until it is definitely known how far this new departure in the direction of expansion is to be carried, or when this claimed power is to be exercised. One of the few things in our finances, which was accepted as definitely fixed, was volume of the legal-tender notes. Now that this has been unsettled, new uncertainties are raised as to specie resumption and the future value of our paper currency.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was heavy and lower, on the increased supply of cotton bills and the slight squeeze in cash gold.

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular. The speculative interest was again concentrated in a few shares. The largest dealings and widest fluctuations were in Pacific Mail, Northwestern common, Western Union, Rock Island, and Wabash. The fluctuation in these shares up and down ranged from ¾ to ⅝ per cent, alternately bearish and bullish. The changes in those shares not mentioned above were ⅛ to ⅜ per cent. Late dealings showed a firm feeling, and in most cases the best prices of the day were current.

GOLD

was heavy and lower.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

opened lower, and closed quiet and steady.

PRODUCE.

Flour was fairly active and firmer, with a shipping demand for fair medium, and the better grades were salable at steadier prices for medium family. No. 2 and superfine were fairly active. At the close the market was better for low grades and very heavy for amber winter; choice family firm and fairly active. In wheat there was more confidence, as private advices from Liverpool were more hopeful. The market closes better for spring, and more active. Winter was held higher, the demand being chiefly for export. There was more milling demand at the close.

Pork was better and unsettled. The large reduction in stock gives sellers the advantage. The sales, cash and regular, are: 1,400 brls at $15.70@15.85 for new mess; $12.00 for extra prime; $15.00 for Western prime mess; $17.30 for clear; a contract for 500 brls for this month on private terms, and a contract of 700 brls for November was settled at $15.82½. Cut meats were fairly active though weak; bacon moderately firm; lard lower.

CINCINNATI.

Preparations for the Musical Jubilee Next May.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 1.—The Executive Committee on the Grand Musical Festival, to be held here in the first week of next May, has to-day issued a circular to the choral societies of America, inviting them, one and all, to take part. It states that the object of this festival is to elevate and strengthen the standard of choral and instrumental music, and secure harmony of action between the various musical organizations of the country, especially those of the West. It sets forth the fact that Theodore Thomas has accepted the office of Musical Director, which assures the attainment of these objects. It states that the programme planned by Mr. Thomas comprises some of the best works of Handel, Mozart, Beethoven, Wagner, Schumann, and other masters. Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be performed by a select chorus. It announces that the jubilee will consist of six performances, commencing Tuesday, May 6, ending Friday, May 9; that Saturday, May 10, will be devoted to a grand open-air concert, and that on Thursday, May 8, there will be a contest for valuable prizes between the male choral societies. Dr. C. C. Miller, the official agent at Cincinnati, will furnish details to all societies wishing to co-operate.

POLITICAL.

New York City Thoroughly Organized for Greeley and Brown.

Contemplated Radical Frauds in Illinois.

Liberal Rally at Rockford.

CONTEMPLATED RADICAL FRAUDS IN THIS STATE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 1.—A scheme, by which it is supposed the Grantites hope to rob a large element of the foreign-born population of their right to vote at the coming election, has just come to light, through correspondence received in this city. The judges in the Grant interest are putting a construction on the 65th section of the Election law which would rob all foreign-born citizens naturalized since 1870 of their votes. Section 65 says every person having resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days next preceding any election therein, everyone who was an elector in this State on the 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord 1848, or obtained a certificate of naturalization before any Court of record in this State prior to the 1st day of January, 1870, or who shall be a male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years, shall be entitled to a vote at such election. They base their objections to the vote upon the second clause of the section, and contend that if a foreign-born citizen is challenged he must swear that he obtained his naturalization papers prior to January, 1870. This section is exactly like the section in the new constitution, prescribing who should vote upon its adoption, and was prepared with a view of legalizing naturalization papers which, in some instances before that time, had been issued by County Courts, and which were believed by many to be illegal. The clause of the section is so broad that the technical point will not avail against it. Under that clause any male citizen of the United States, whether naturalized or native born, and no matter when he may have been naturalized if he has naturalization papers, he is a citizen of the United States, and has the right to vote if he has lived in the State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days. The absurdity of the proposition is so apparent that it can hardly be entertained.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—New York has been thoroughly organized and canvassed. The Liberal vote will be large, the Democratic vote united, and our friends are confident of carrying the State for Greeley and Brown by a large majority. AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Marshal Sharpe has decided to appoint additional special deputies for service, on the election day, in those districts where trouble is apprehended.

... Wm. M. Evarts, Joshua M. Van Cott, John E. Parsons, and others, unite in a card advising their fellow-citizens to vote for an amendment to the Constitution extending the term of office of the Commissioners of Appeals for two years. The adoption of the amendment, they believe, would prevent ruinous delays of justice.

A meeting of merchants in favor of the election of Havemeyer for Mayor was held to-day at the corner of Wall and Broad streets. Speeches were made in advocacy of Havemeyer's claim by the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts and others.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The *Staats Zeitung* is convinced that the Custom House Republicans are for O'Brien, and mean to betray Havemeyer. "With a single exception," says the *Staats Zeitung*, "the Republican press maintains a most suspicious attitude in respect to the two candidates.

"The *Commercial Advertiser*, the organ of Tom Murphy & Co., coquettes most shamelessly with O'Brien.

"The *Times* does not sing for Havemeyer.

"*Harper's Weekly* endeavors to render Havemeyer ridiculous by publishing his portrait side by side with those of two German rascals, one of whom has been in the Penitentiary for larceny, and the other has figured before Police Courts on account of the same offence.

"Even the German Republican newspapers do not venture to come out decisively against O'Brien. These," continues the *Staats Zeitung*, "are bad signs." In the pools now being sold on the Mayoralty, O'Brien leads both the other candidates combined, by 100 to 85.

LIBERAL RALLY AT ROCKFORD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 1.—Another enthusiastic Liberal meeting was held in Brown's Hall this evening. Mr. John C. Black, of Champaign, the Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was the hero of the evening. He was introduced by H. P. Hallard, of this city, and made one of his usual brilliant and telling speeches. The audience throughout gave him their undivided attention, and the hearty applause which he constantly received demonstrated clearly that he was fully appreciated. A large number attended the meeting, and all seemed well pleased with the speech.

SENATOR TRUMBULL AT KINMUNDY, ILL.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINMUNDY, Ill., Nov. 1.—The largest and most enthusiastic meeting of the campaign was addressed here this afternoon by the Hon. Lyman Trumbull. His remarks were made to the intelligence of his auditors, and were often received with rapturous applause. His appeal to the Liberals and Democrats to vote as honest, determined men, met with an affirmative response. Marion County will give a majority for the National, State, and district tickets.

POLITICS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 1.—Colonel Andrew J. Kellar, Independent candidate for Congress in this District, has withdrawn, leaving the race between Barbour Lewis, Republican, and Landon C. Haynes, Democrat. The Johnson men and the Republicans have put a full Legislative ticket in the field.

PETROLEUM.

A Movement by the Oil Region Bankers to Control the Production.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 1.—The bankers of the Oil Regions have held meetings relative to a plan recently adopted by a convention of producers, to control the market for crude oil. The plan consists of the formation of an agency, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, through which the entire product is to be bought and sold. With ample storage, and heavy capital, and restricting the production when necessary, it is believed the price can be maintained at $5 per barrel. The bankers offer support and a willingness to co-operate, and at the last meeting carried, by unanimous vote, resolutions expressing confidence in the scheme. The morning papers of this city severely criticise the movement. Producers are somewhat divided in their opinions, and its success is as yet uncertain.

FOREIGN.

The Floods in Italy—The Town of Reggio Completely Under Water.

Germany Denies Interfering with Emigration to the United States.

The Roumanian Jews Abandon Coming to America.

Proroguing of the Prussian Diet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—W. E. Baxter, member of Parliament for Montrose, addressed his constituents last night. He said that the result of the Geneva Arbitration was the grandest triumph of modern civilization, and that the award was just and the decision calculated to make nations careful, while it was eminently serviceable for the protection of the English shipping and commerce in time of war. He praised Disraeli for his forbearance and discretion during the arbitration.

The Music Hall at Oxford was burned last night.

GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Information has been received by the Department of State that the statement, published in various newspapers in this country during July last, that the German Government was seeking to prevent emigration to the United States, and had adopted stringent measures for that purpose, is denied by that Government, which disclaims having issued any orders interfering with or discouraging the emigration of its citizens to this country.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—General Von Roon, Minister of War, to-day, read before the Chambers the message from the King of Prussia, proroguing the Diet.

ITALY.

TURIN, Nov. 1.—The River Po continues to rise, and the inundation is rising. Families are flying, and those who cannot escape are starving on the house-tops and in trees where they have taken refuge. Streams are filled with the carcasses of cattle and wrecks of houses and barns. The town of Reggio, 14 miles from Modena, has almost entirely disappeared beneath the flood.

ROME, Nov. 1.—The Pope has resolved to defend the cause of the Church of Geneva against the decree of the Swiss Government, forbidding the exercise of his episcopal functions within the Swiss territory by the recently-appointed Bishop Mermillod.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Information has been received from Puerto Plata announcing that a successful landing had been made on the Cuban coast of a small quantity of arms and a good supply of powder and lead. The expedition sailed from that port.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 1.—A General Conference of the Jews is in session in this city. Delegates from Roumania have laid before it the condition of their people in the Principalities. They propose to petition the Roumania Chamber for full civil and political rights, and state that the intention to emigrate *en masse* to America has been abandoned.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 1.—The Secretary of General Barthelemy St. Hilaire, in reply to numerous correspondents, states that Thiers does not desire to be made President for life.

The German troops have evacuated Epernay.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—Mosquera, a member of the Radical party, has been elected Vice President of the Congress of the Lower Branch, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Saheneron. The vote was 142 against 118.

UTAH.

Litigation—Anti-Mormon Movement.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 1.—In the case of Page vs. the Central Pacific Railroad for $50,000, for ejection from the cars, the jury disagreed and were discharged. Judge McKean charged that the railroad company had the right to sell time tickets and enforce the contract.

Benj. J. Lewis, foreman of the job office of the *Mining Journal*, took an overdose of poison last night, and died this morning.

An apostate Mormon organization has been formed, called "The Utah Liberating League." It is taking strong hold on the people and spreading rapidly, and will be a potent instrument in destroying the power of the priesthood of the Mormon Church.

The Emma Mining Company case against the Illinois Tunnel Company was in the Third District Court, to-day, and a jury partially empanelled. It is expected to be a long affair. The case involves property of immense value.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Probabilities: For the Lower Lakes, New England, and the Middle States, clearing weather and northwesterly winds. In the South Atlantic States, light variable winds, chiefly northeasterly, with generally clear weather. In the Gulf States, northeasterly winds and cloudy weather, with possibly light rain. On the Upper Lakes, and thence to the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, southerly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional light rain. For the Northwest, and thence to Arkansas, northwesterly winds, and partly cloudy, but clearing, weather. The Ohio River will rise below Louisville.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

	Bales.
Total receipts at all ports for the week	121,943
Same time last year	97,344
Total for the year	849,123
Last year	467,303
Exports for the week	56,131
Same time last year	34,679
Total for the year	245,129
Last year	178,561
Stock at all United States ports	298,949
Last year	264,521
At interior towns	42,983
Last year	34,420
At Liverpool	467,000
Last year	517,000
American afloat for Great Britain	36,000
Last year	67,000

Obituary.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 1.—Howard Brownell, the Private Secretary of Admiral Farragut at the battle in Mobile Bay, died at East Hartford, yesterday, aged 52 years.

DARIEN, Conn., Nov. 1.—The wife of Vincent Colyer was suddenly drowned yesterday while driving over a stream crossing the road to the land, where they resided. She was returning alone, after having accompanied her husband to the cars, on his way to visit the Kiowa Indian delegation.

DUBUQUE, Nov. 1.—The Hon. Oren Faville, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Iowa, and a prominent citizen of Bremer County, died at his residence in Waverly yesterday.

The Missouri Disaster.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—In the list of passengers lost by the steamship Missouri are mentioned five servants of Mr. Cleveland. The Company allowed them to go under that designation at half price. One of them was Dr. Babcock, of this city; another was Colonel Cecil Cleveland, of Buffalo, who served in the war under General Banks; another was Joseph Throckmorton, a clerk, of Philadelphia, and the fifth was a woman named Mary Black, of Oneida County, who was going to Nassau as housekeeper.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Moses Party---Negro Domination and Its Uses.

Etchings of the State.

The Past Aristocracy---Their Folly and Fall.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28, 1872.

The most unhappy State in the Union has just passed its second centennial anniversary. In the year 1671, the first permanent colonists of South Carolina settled upon the Ashley River, near Charleston.

The first centennial, in 1771, witnessed a population of above 200,000, with middle Carolina settled nearly thirty-five years before, and mountainous Carolina already twenty years inhabited, and population increasing at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

The year 1871 dawned upon anarchical and brutal licenses, led and controlled by demagogues; upon a State debt of $23,000,000, legal and illegal, and the legal indistinguishable from the illegal; upon party terrorism, and the will of that party the purchase of the thieves who had robbed the tax-payers.

THE OLD CAROLINA EVILS.

South Carolina has earned and obtained more misfortune than any other State in the Union. Having the least Democratic character and the greatest proportion of slaves, at the end of the war every boast of the Commonwealth tumbled into the mire, and the hollowness of the whole fabric was exposed.

It was a Protestant Louisiana, toughened by Scotch and Irish will and by German peasantry; over the whole, the State Church of England prevailed, with all the bigotry of the parish system, where the vestry confiscated all the politics to themselves.

In this State, slavery was indeed the cornerstone; and, as the next colony, Georgia, discouraged slaveholding, Carolina received her slave-seeking planters. The competition for slaves led to the enslavement even of Indians, and, as these were surly at home, they were shipped to the West Indies in exchange for more, and thus the roving pirates of the West Indian waters became traders, refugees, and even planters in Carolina. Land was the passion of the gentry, and it was the prize of consideration even more than the test of wealth. The colony became coveted by the Southern European races for its mildness and the laxity of its morals, and during the border-troubles of Pennsylvania and Virginia with the French and Indians, a sombre importation of North Irish at second-hand was added to men of prodigious force and no civilization.

The social pretensions of the few who possessed the land ruled the many who despised refinement, and the laws of the rich slaveholders and the prejudices of the poor whites satisfied both classes, although they never grew nearer together. Despising the negro, the poor white respected the great proprietor, and voted his ticket without a murmur; and if, out of the poorer rank, a man like Calhoun sometimes grew up, he catered to the prevailing class, and span intricate feudal theories in the name of a Democracy which was never the aim of either planter or politician in Carolina.

THE LAYING-UP OF WRATH.

The views entertained by the dominant class in 1860 were not widely different from those of the Fire-eaters in Mississippi or Alabama. A crafty politics prevailed toward other States, and circular-letters were constantly being sent to the neighboring States, asking co-operation and secession. Five-sixths of the whole white population of the State had but 78 out of 122 Representatives, because, in their counties, slaves were counted, and a property-qualification prevailed. The Democratic principle was hated by the law-givers; a wholesale reaction existed against American equality; and practical ill-treatment of slaves was so notable in Carolina that the other slave States were mortified at the fact. At the census of 1850, two negroes published, and judicially burned alive, over a slow fire, in the City of Charleston. Within our own period, the English wife of one of the wealthiest slaveholders in the State related in indignant periods the inhuman outrages committed upon her husband's estate. At the same time, the immense poor white population were often what they remain to-day,---sand-hillers, clay-eaters, gaunt, cadaverous, and small, and their skin the color of the soil they lived upon. A white girl who would work had no right to be chaste, and no disposition; bastardy was the populating divinity of whole districts; hog-stealing was the only path to animal-food. The poor man's infrequent meal consisted of "hoe-cake, John, bacon, peas, and red pepper, stewed together;" and the poorer Carolinian's child was commonly said to lack comparison with the Hispano-Indian races. With all this background of heathenism and slavery, the Carolina politician came down to the fortlights, and challenged examination for his high refinement, scholarship, and war. He worked to precipitate his own sepulture with the energy of a maniac, and now he lies in the hideous confusion and ruin, insignificant in numbers, and hardly distinguishable. The anarchy around him is the components of his civilization, the pillars of his fabric are crumbling, and the foundations are thin and shallow he used to be to look upon. But all of Carolina is there remaining still, and what Frederick Law Olmstead wrote twenty years ago has come to pass:

"South Carolina must meet her destiny," said Olmstead in 1853; "either to be Democratized or bartbarized. One hundred have been the men whose talent and wealth will rule South Carolina will be the descendants of those now living in poverty, ignorance, and the vices of stupid and imbecile minds."

THE KING OF THE NEW LIBERTY.

Patrick Calhoun has been the expiation of the old Carolinian. The late election will show to what extent.

A gentleman who has stumped the State of South Carolina, on the Sawyer-Orr-Tomlinson side, returned to Washington a few days ago, and gave some of his observations upon "the only Southern State sure for Grant."

In this State there are, in round numbers, 60,000 white voters and 80,000 blacks, in a population of 705,000. All the blacks will come to the polls in favor of a black candidate nominated on a straight ticket. On the other hand, it is difficult to poll half the white vote, on account of the apathy and discouragement prevailing in the minority race.

THE BLACK MAN'S PARADISE.

The social anarchy of South Carolina is imitated by the political anarchy which has accompanied it. There were twenty-eight different kinds of tickets circulated and voted in Charleston alone. In that city, the extraordinary personal popularity of the bigamist, C. C. Bowen, late member of Congress, prevailed, and he was elected sheriff. The Governor-elect of the State is by race a Hebrew, and the probable Senator to be elected is a Massachusetts African, who was at one time a Fenian volunteer to invade England by way of St. Albans, Vermont.

The old Abolitionists and convert advocates of negro-freedom were put out of countenance, hooted and spurned, by the grateful manhood of the new era. Theodore Tomlinson, long Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Abolition Society, was driven from the rostrum. But a bolting negro could, in almost every case, be elected, if a white man was the opposing regular. Frederick Sawyer, the silliest carpet-bag Senator in Congress, was *put here by combat* by the negro Elliott, a Massachusetts fellow-citizen of Sawyer. Beverly Johnson's son was beaten for Congress. And Sawyer's colleague, Thomas J. Robertson, sat back, indifferent to the indecencies of the occasion, turning a hand neither way. Grant and his Cabinet were afraid to express opinion, warned by Moses and Elliott that at a word they would wheel the State for Greeley.

THE VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1872.

The majority of Franklin J. Moses, regular candidate for Governor, is somewhat less than that of Scott in 1870,---in round numbers, about 32,600 net majority.

Ten counties gave majorities for Reuben Tomlinson, bolting Republican; Charleston County gave him 935 majority; Lexington, just west of the State Capital, 1,564 majority; Spartanburg, in the mountain part of the north, 1,488; Greenville, ditto, 670; and Anderson, 500. The other Tomlinson counties were nearly all in the north: York, Union, Lancaster, Oconee, and Harry in the latter on the coast, in the swamps. The "poor-white" parts of the State did their duty, and cast their vote against the Ringman; the whites of the coast could not discriminate between a Scotch and a thoroughbred Republican.

THE RECORDS TAUGHT WHITES.

The Secretary of State, R. H. Hayne, mulatto, easily beat a white Radical, Green. The negroes voted for their color in a block; every county where the regular candidate opposing a negro was white. This was instanced in the case of A. J. Ransier, mulatto, the present Lieutenant Governor. He had bolted, and was thrown out of the State Convention, with his delegation, as a prospective opponent of the nomination of Moses. Nevertheless, to the Congressional Convention he was afterwards admitted, and there vention he was afterwards admitted, and there nominated. Had party discipline prevailed, he would have been beaten as an irregular. His opponent for Congress was General William Gurney, white, and a former member of the Seventh Regiment of New York. Gurney spent money freely, was put on the regular Republican ticket, and also, in two counties, on the Bolters' ticket. On the ground of color, however, the negroes all rallied upon the irregular black candidate, and Ransier was elected by a large majority.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Moses, the Governor-elect, is of an old Carolina Jewish family. He is a plausible, prosperous, second-rate man, resembling a respectable dry-goods drummer all through. Although a rich family, he spends his money, for all sorts of bodily pleasure, as fast as he gets it; and a celebrated political trader, of the female sex, now resident in New York, formerly of Washington, boasts a pair of horses as his gift. Moses is said to have spent $50,000 on the occasion of a short visit he recently made to Europe. His spending and his trainer is the notorious State Comptroller,

NAGLE.

Nagle comes from North Carolina, and belongs to the set of financial scalawags like Swepson. He is the author of the whole system of bond-swindling in the State, and, by the law, he is made a Board of Discrimination to define between legal and what illegal bonds, in association with the Governor, Auditor, and Treasurer. Nagle pronounces that a certain class of bonds are legitimate, and the new which hold them forthwith "realize." The State Treasury is now dry of everything except $1,000,000 of interest-paying bonds, deposited as security. Laws have been passed regulating, as far as may be, future issues of State bonds. Nagle is thought to be worth far more money than Scott, the retiring Governor, who is put down at $2,000,000.

BOWEN.

C. C. Bowen, who accepts no novel a position before the country when tried on two charges of bigamy and on one convicted, is still the husband of the celebrated Mrs. Petigru-King, who was of one of the smartest families in the State, and he is the negro's idol. Black women will quarrel with their husbands if they refuse to vote for Miss Bowen; this reversed Ethiopian clergy yielded to his persuasion, he has found the combination to the negro bosom, and it yields to his art. A mighty demagogue, such as curse whole ages with their flimsy rule, and make manners mean and dignity ashamed, he is the most potential influence in South Carolina. Montified at his supercilious envy, the Moses party now proposes to indict him again upon some fresh criminal charge. My informant told me that, at a certain meeting, he observed a fight going on between a black man and his wife. The negro had knocked the woman down, but could not silence her. He knew the people and approached them.

"Bob," he said, "what are you doing to Lizzy?"

"Ise done gone wid dis, sah! I jess goin' away, sah!"

The woman was up, looking like a Haytien fury.

"He's my ole man," she said, "but" with a fearful oath, "he can't come near me if he votes again dat bressed Moses, C. C. Bowen!"

"The man, it appeared, was a marital outcast, because he wanted to vote against an irregular candidate in "dat bressed Bowen."

Freedom is the goodly heritage of all men in Christian countries in our day,---those who can obtain it by purpose, and those who will have it by other means. Indeed, it can any man say that the principle of self-government has held its own since, in the hour of party-need, we took in 80,000 ignorant creatures in South Carolina, where they have a natural majority, and made them bigots by appealing to their fears, and bestowed upon them the sacred name of party amongst them? The mulatto element is in itself a study under suffrage. The average mulatto is the offspring of the slave and the adulterer, the degraded black and the brutal white. In old forms of society, even the white offspring of unwedded parentage was excepted from privileges of inheritance. In modern South Carolina, we have for the great basis of citizenship a race which never knew family fondness or parental regard. They came up to suffrage as if the reptilian age and its voracious life had suddenly burst through the undercrust upon the Christian age and its institutions.

THE CANDIDATES OF 1876.

The candidates for the United States Senate are Frederick Sawyer; Joseph H. Rainey; Nagle, the Comptroller; Scott, the Governor; the full-negro, Elliott; and Edward J. Moses, Sr., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and father of the Governor-elect.

Sawyer retains a chance; Scott has the pledge of Governor Moses, who will probably prefer to break it and elect his father. Rainey, a negro, is now in Congress from the Eastern Coast District; B. B. Elliott expects it.

The latter is a full-blooded negro, from Boston, who carpet-bagged it into the State, and is educated, lost, and clever. He once horsewhipped a white man for breaking faith with his wife, a native quadroon; and this act "set him up in the regard of the negroes, who love violence as much as their white foster-brethren. Elliott was partly educated in England, at the celebrated Eton School. He is a lawyer, and has been to the Legislature and to Congress, and was Assistant Adjutant-General of the State. He affects to despise white men, and to covet a Government where only the black shall have offices and honors. Some think he is the ablest negro, intellectually, in the South.

RAILWAY CIVILIZATION IN THE CAROLINAS.

The Memphis & Charleston Railroad---which is to this State westward what the Pennsylvania Railroad is to the Middle States---has heavily mortgaged its entire property to the Presidency of M. J. Wicks, whose Savings Bank at Memphis has just wound up, perhaps affecting the Carolina Insurance Company as well, of which Jeff. Davis is President. The great Northern monopoly called the "Southern Railway Security Company" operates this road, however, for the present.

Before the war, this State had made greater railway advances than any of the Southern Commonwealths. It had begun, in 1827, to construct a railroad 136 miles long, inclusive of branches, and its gross receipts are about $1,400,000 per annum. The State has about 1,100 miles of road in all.

…rolina is the Rev. Richard H. Cain, familiarly known as "Daddy Cain," an amusing old darkey who was originally a field hand. His education is imperfect, and his character not much better.

—Emily, Countess of Shaftesbury, died … at suddenly on Tuesday. The much la… lady, who leaves a large family, was the … ughter of the late Viscountess Palmerston by her first husband, Earl Cowper.

—Princess Louise has received … me to Balmoral as the Marchioness of … ving been escorted with the Marquis from … ing to the castle by a torchlight procession … vants and tenantry of the estate.

—General Rosecrans is now in the City of …xico, urging Congress to allow him certain … cessions, but I do not see how the Government can afford to pay a cent, having scarcely … ugh to pay its own employes; vacant land … e would certainly be no inducement to Eu… ean capitalists—much less … in Mexican railroad stock.

—Bret Harte, who woke one morning and … himself famous on a rather insignificant … rary venture, was announced … having a play nearly ready for production … Fifth Avenue Theatre. It has not been pro… ed because Mr. Harte has not written it, and … ay never be produced, because nobody knows … ther he can write it.

—Fonblanque, whose death at London was … ounced the other day, made his first appearance in literature in 1822, with Leigh Hunt, as … of the writers for the Examiner. His con… ion with this paper he kept up after he went off to Italy to be disappointed in his pro… of a great literary journal, to be conducted … imself, Moore, and Byron. Since 1852, Mr. … blanque has been in the service of the English Government, in the Board of Trade.

— Napoleon Wyse, an Irish gentleman, was in… d by his sister, Madame Rattazzi, to visit her … rouville, where she had taken a cottage, … telegraphed to a friend, "Everything is … ared; Napoleon can come." Great excite… in the official world; the telegraph was … to M. Thiers at last, who is a great friend … me. Rattazzi, and who laughed, and … at the scare the telegram caused.—Paris …

A Michigan candidate to Congress is said … aking speeches to the workingmen … artistic black patches on the seat of his … aloons. He parts his coat-tail in the … dlings a half over each arm, buries his … s to the elbows in his trousers pockets, and … s his back to the audience so constantly … "protection" and "home industry," in … pination, at once present themselves as the … salient and the most shining features of his … on, if not the very bottom of his eloquence.

…Ulysses Grant, son of the President, … ermany, perfecting himself in the language … e country and in French. He is also … p his studies with the junior class at Harvard … to which he belongs. He is not at … rsity, but is boarding with a private family … ttingen. Next year he will return to … enior class at Harvard. The young … has a good foundation already in French … German, as also has Miss Nellie, though … not readily speak either language.

The Christian World notes, in Dr. Sam… 's memoirs of Chief Justice Taney, … judge was an awful smoker. He began … away early in life, and kept on indu… puffing away to the end. Yet he had … ose delicate, nervous, excitable organi… which are thought peculiarly susceptible … y from the use of tobacco. While on … ed he found his greatest relief from … oking. He died almost with the cigar … outh. Here (says the World) is a case for … nti-Tobacco League. If such an organ… can stand the poison for eighty years, … n't it be well to get up some new …

Double Homicide in Louisiana.

…the St. Francisville (La.) Republican, Oct. … t Sunday, at 8 o'clock p. m., in the … of Ratliff's Landing, seventeen miles … Bayou Sara, while a colored man … in the employ of Mr. Geo. H. Curry, … ing home, he was met by a white … Samuel Jones, who, with a cocked … ordered him to divest himself of … ng. Having complied with the … by Jones, he was told to go home … ry that if he did not like it he would … Curry) in the same manner. Unfort… Early, on his way home, met Mr. Curry … pany with Henry C. Kingston, and … him of what had been done … Jones. Mr. Curry went at once … s, and met him about 300 yards from … of S. H. Cotton, father-in-law of Sa… Mr. Curry was advised by King… was armed, and suggested that Curry … ask Jones to disarm himself. He … up a Deringer pistol to Mr. Curry … then informed Jones that he wanted … versy with him, that he must give … thes he had taken from the colored man.

During the conversation which … relative to the clothes, the part… a thicket, and when within … yards therefrom, Jones raised his … ove his head and … which must have been the signal for … plice to fire on Curry—as immediately … rge of a shotgun was heard, and Curry … ly wounded. It appears, however, … ceiving the wound, which in a few … oved fatal, Mr. Curry wrenched the … t of Jones' hands and fired one … causing instant death. In the melee, … horse was killed, and that of King…

… D. Cotton, brother-in-law to Sam… has been arrested, charged with comp… the murder of Curry, and is now in … a preliminary examination. … shooting was the result of an old … had existed for some time between … part, and Messrs. George H. Curry … ingston on the other. Rumor says … had been watching for Curry for some … s to the shooting.

…e Dickens Sleeps in Westminster Abbey.

From Edmund Yates' Lecture.

…n took Charles Dickens suddenly, … ll say he seized upon him unprepared … rift may be short as the lightning's … may mumble over our heads for fourscore … nd die unready. It is sufficient for … hat God took him in his own good … t he had been permitted to fill a place … ory of his age, to enjoy a career, and … lish a life work which Kings and conquerors … ht envy. That life work accomplished … s in Westminster Abbey. There was … tion that he should be buried in Rochester … al, Rochester, which is the cloister … in Drood, close to his old Kentish home, … voice of England spoke out, demanding … great son should be laid among … of the dead in that poet's … hich has been consecrated to … wisest, and best of … men. And there he lies at the foot … and at the head of Sheridan, with R… … land resting on his right hand, … historian Macauley on … near the foot of Addison's statue, … ay's bust looks down on the last resting … his old friend; Dr. Johnson and G… within a few yards of him, while … rom Dickens' grave by the statues … are, and Southey, and Thompson, are the … ls of rare Ben. Johnson, glorious John … noble John Milton, and a host of … each of them the glory of English … n their day. When I visited the Abbey … day, crowds of people, with mournful … izing faces, were gathered around, … stone, on which, in plain characters … e and the number of his years were … was strewn with wreaths of immortelles … ought, my friends and brothers, that … as the Atlantic I would, in your … as it were, lay this poor flower upon … of one whom you appreciated so generously … whom you loved so well.

…eople of an Arkansas Town Startled.

…n the Fayetteville (Ark.) News, Oct. 24.

…welve miles south of Huntsville, Madison … ty, on the 8th inst., occurred the most … and startling phenomenon that has … n witnessed by the citizens of the … rood. Near the farm of Captain Smith … the County, some of the citizens were … y a frightful noise like the rushing … cannon ball through the air. On looking … ey discovered something that looked … d column of fire passing with tremendous … ty through the air, with a whirling … und, something like that of a … fold louder. It appeared to be from … en feet in length, and from four to five … ameter, but it was passing with … that it may have been many times … n it appeared. When first discovered … to be several hundred feet above … d was inclining in its course toward … profusely emitting great sparks of … minute or two after it passed out … wful explosion was heard, that … for miles around, and was heard at … of fifteen miles. The truth of … is vouched for by Captain Smith, … P. Smith, Mr. Tassey, and other prominent … ens of the neighborhood.

PUT AWAY FOR SAFETY.

…ty-five Convicts Sentenced Yesterday by Judge Tree of the Criminal Court.

…ars, Burglars, Highway Robbers, Thieves … High and Low Degree, Deprived of Liberty.

…judgment day came off yesterday … Criminal Court, His Honor Judge Tree, … and Austin Doyle acting as Recording … Mr. Jailor Folz herded the goats.

… Hurley, convicted of the murder of … Patterson, and sentenced for seventeen … was the first one called up, and took his … his chin resting on his hand, and say… a word.

… Costello, a young and innocent-looking … d, who had been guilty of burglary, was … to the House of Correction for eighteen …

… for stealing a saddle and bridle, … ing to shove the guilt off on another boy, … mercy had been asked for him by a weep… mother, was sent to the Reform School for a …

… Johnson, charged with stealing $17, got … the Penitentiary.

… Farnall, a young and saucy fellow, who … pocket-book from a lady, and who vowed … his first offence, though his looks were … him, got seven months in the House of …

… Cullan, convicted of the murder of … P. McWilliams, on circumstantial, but … factory evidence, was next brought up. A … frolic, and a convenient pistol, said the … had brought him where he was. Just on … threshhold of life, he had blighted all his … and had brought sorrow on his rela… and had been sentenced to imprisonment … He showed no emotion whatever.

… Blaine, a dirty, slimping vagabond, was … a year, for larceny.

… next case, that of a beardless fellow by … of Dick, whom the jury had given five … for rape, a motion for a new trial was … a plea of guilty entered, and the pen… at two years, the former one being … excessive.

… Evans, a horse-thief, who tried to … low price the animal he stole, was sent … four years.

… Hard, who stole some articles from a … of jewellers, about a year ago, and who … been captured, and who is said to have … connection, was next brought up. He had … the Police Court once for disorderly con… in jail last spring on a false charge. … given a year and a half at Joliet.

… Green, the next one, had been found … robbery. A motion for a new trial, on … of the insufficiency of the testimony, … then argued and overruled, and then … a young man with a blue flannel … velveteen coat, began to feel alarmed, … his statement, to the effect that he … injured man, who sailed on the B. … The complainant had knocked off his … struck him, and then, as in duty bound, … him down. He had not run away, as … have done, and it did not stand to … would rob the man in broad daylight, … man had been with him later. … said he had Mr. Green once before … in Bridgeport. … wanted to know if he had not once … killed a policeman. … Green said the police nearly killed him; … then jumped on him. … Judge finally decided to put off the matter … in order to examine the prosecuting …

… Henry stole a horse and rode down … avenue on it, for his amusement. … said he was drunk, and, out of devil… taken the horse to have a ride, not in… steal it. He was sent to the Peniten… three years.

… Bassett, convicted of assaulting an … with intent to kill, the officer having inter… with him while in the prosecution of a … was sent to Joliet for fourteen years, … penalty. He opened his eyes, but …

… Johnson was sent for three years, for …

… Johnson, charged with larceny, admit… had been up once before, and got three … He had been out six months, and … appearance on four charges. Being … he was sent to the House of Correc… a year and a half.

… Murphy and Michael Wrenn, two small … were concerned with Johnson in his … had the benefit of good character, … given three weeks in jail.

… Gillan, who plead guilty of larceny, … than 17, was sent to the Reform … fifteen months.

… Lamb was charged with horse-steal… evidences of good character induced … to enter a plea of disorderly conduct, … him to jail for four weeks.

… Riley, being drunk, stole some prop… was sent to Joliet for eighteen months.

… Williams, who had taken part in a rob… had also fired three shots at an officer, … to be under age. A new trial was … he plead guilty, and was sent to the … Correction for one year on one charge, … on the second.

… Thompson, who was concerned with … in his robbery, and was also under age, … the Reform School for nine months. … Williams, for larceny, got three years. … Hopkins, for larceny, got one year at … of Correction.

… Johnson, driven to larceny by despera… drink, and who had taken a lot of horse… was next called up. He had just gotten … Penitentiary, and, professing repent… given work by a good Christian family … said. The prisoner said he worked … and paid his own board. He was … Joliet for two years, and expressed his … to His Honor.

… Morris, for snatching a pocket-book … woman, was sent to Joliet for three … ncluding the list of cases.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

…of the Saloon-Keepers Whose … were Postponed from Last Saturday.

SOUTH SIDE.

…keepers who were summoned for … the Sunday ordinances, whose cases … poned last Saturday, for various causes, … gned before Justice Banyon, at the … Police Court, yesterday morn… The testimony, except in one … conclusive as to the sale … in the saloons, did not show … violation of the ordinance, and hence … fine was imposed in each instance. … are the names of the keepers, their … business, and the penalty assessed. … dismissed cases, the evidence did not … charge: S. H. Weinberg, No. 393 … street, $10; B. Geindorff, No. 14 … street, $25; C. M. Brennan, No. … Clark street, dismissed with costs; … No. 249 Milwaukee avenue, … No. 260 Archer avenue, $10; … No. 369 Fifth avenue, dis… George Dupont, No. 396 … $50,—appealed; Henry Floyd, … street, dismissed with costs; S. H. … Clark street, $10; Fred. Jenger, … street, $10; Isaac Weis, No. … street, dismissed with costs; … No. 140 Madison street, $10.

WEST SIDE.

… sixteen saloon-keepers before … yesterday morning, but, owing to … in the summons, they were dis… summons were issued for violat… ordinance, and the hearings will … Thursday.

NORTH SIDE.

… refractory saloon-keepers had a … Justice Kauffman, yesterday, … having been deferred until this …

…LIBERAL CAMPAIGN.

… meetings will be held this evening, as … mass-meeting on Market street, be… and Madison streets. Gov… and the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, of … speak. Tenth Ward—No. 174 West … C. P. Holden, and others, will … Ward—Mass-meeting—Turner … avenue. Speakers, Carter H. … C. Richberg, Francis A. Hoff… Fifteenth Ward—Scandinavian … No. 24 Chicago avenue … Ward—No. 439 North Wells street. … Hamilton, W. C. McClure, Otto Peltzer. Evanston—Lyons Hall. Speakers, R. G. Caulfield, Charles Kern.

At a meeting of citizens of the First Precinct of the Twelfth Ward, the following named gentlemen were appointed a Committee to confer with citizens of the other precincts in the ward relative to the nomination of a candidate for Alderman: John Lally, T. McDonnel, A. Williams, R. O'Malley, M. Dorthey, M. Beler, Mr. Clating, M. Goodrich.

THE LAW COURTS.

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: While it is not my policy or custom to try my cases in the public journals, or to seek any notoriety for the same, yet when a serious mistake has been made, doing injustice to innocent parties, I feel called upon to do what I can to make amends. In the report of legal proceedings of yesterday, your reporter unfortunately fell into an error in attempting to state the nature of the bill in the case of James Kernan v. William H. Sisson *et al.*, as far as Mr. Loeb is concerned. Mr. Loeb was made a party merely for the purpose of stopping certain moneys in his hands, and no wrong whatever is charged against him or his brother, as the following extract from the bill will show: "That your orator, when the said note became due, was entirely out of funds and without means to pay the same, and so made default in payment, and thereupon the said Sisson, with the intent to get a still further hold on your orator's property, went to the holder of said note, and to said William Loeb, and persuaded them to advertise said lots for sale under said trust deed, that he, the said Sisson, might have an opportunity to bid at the sale and purchase said lots, and the said Loeb (against whom your orator charges no wrong), seeing no prospect of payment of said note, as in duty bound, and in the fair and honest execution of said trust, at the request of the holder of said note, advertised said Lot No. 6," &c., &c. Mr. Loeb was simply trustee to hold and sell the property to pay said note, which was an honest claim against the property, prior to all other liens, and we only seek to keep the surplus proceeds in his hands until further order of the Court. No allegation is made as to any one being thieves. Even Sisson is handled as lightly as the case will admit. The Messrs. Loeb are honorable gentlemen, and it is extremely unfortunate that a mistake of this kind should occur. You will aid the cause of justice by giving this correction a prominent position in your next issue. Yours truly,

W. J. DURHAM,
Attorney for James Kernan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1, 1872.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

Negotiations, commenced in the months of June and July last, resulted in Simeon H. Hubbard agreeing to purchase of Maria M. McMurtrie, with the concurrence of her husband, for $60,000, the east thirty acres of the west forty acres of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 11, Township 39, North Range 13, east of the third principal meridian. Mrs. McMurtrie acted as the executrix of the estate of John Denniston, deceased, having full powers of sale by deed conveying title in fee simple. Suit was entered, yesterday, in the Circuit Court, to compel Mrs. McMurtree to perform the agreement, she having refused to do so. The bill of petitioner states that, having concluded such contract with Thomas Parker, who was authorized by letter from Mrs. McMurtrie to act as agent for the sale of the property, and the terms having been approved by lady and her husband (the principals), he proceeded to investigate the title, and on the 24th ult. concluded that it was good, and thereupon signified his readiness to conclude the purchase, when Parker told him that he had received a letter from Mr. McMurtree, saying his wife had determined to proceed no further in the matter. He further avers that he has been to great expense in examining the title, and holding the $10,000 in readiness for payment whenever negotiations should be concluded; and that it was distinctly understood he was to have all the time necessary to investigate as to title; wherefore, he prays that a deed may be made conveying the property to him on the terms of the alleged contract.

Thomas Critchley, in a petition for injunction, yesterday filed in the Circuit Court, in the suit Critchley v. Holdstock, affirms as follows: That on July 24 last, he entered into partnership with the defendant Holdstock, in the business of masons and contractors, under the firm name of Holdstock & Critchley, share and share alike, for two years, interest to be allowed to the partner advancing more than his share of the capital, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, on all sums so advanced. He alleges that after business was commenced he advanced $524.80 more than his partner; that the firm has now various sums of money to pay to laborers, for material, and so forth, which have been credited on his name; that there remain about $1,000 to collect at the present time; that defendant is busily engaged in collecting all he can, threatening that petitioner shall receive nothing; that he is now taking contracts in his own name and pocketing the profits, and trading on the reputation of the firm, and that he is irresponsible. He prays that an account be taken and the partnership dissolved. Defendant was, yesterday, enjoined from collecting any moneys on account of the firm.

An attempt was made, yesterday, to get the prisoner, William Young Edwards, out of the County Jail by obtaining leave to file petition and schedule of bankruptcy before Judge Wallace. His Honor refused the application, and Mr. Edwards remains in jail. It will be remembered, in this case, that Edwards was arrested some time ago, on *ca sa*, but let out on the bail of Caleb Sidnam and Wm. H. Lee. When called on to appear in the action, in the Superior Court, the defendant was not found, when actions were brought against the sureties, who produced him on Wednesday, when he was again confined in jail, where he still lies.

The following verdict was returned, yesterday, in the railroad condemnation case, C., C. & I. C. Railroad Company: For leasehold property—Cunningham; lease, $59; damages, $241; total, $300. Sheridan; lease, $10; damages, $220; total, $230. Sikkie Boss; lease, $15; damages, $320; total, $335. Lawrence's tenants; lease, $84 each, $840; moving, $10 each, $100; time, $10 each, $100; total, $1,040. Mrs. Clarke's tenants; Phunky, lease, $60; moving, $20; total, $80. Butterfield; lease on ground, $300; moving coal, $100; improvements, $200; total, $600. For real estate—McAuley; real estate, $14,000; improvements, $1,500; total $15,500, less rebate on lease, $84; gross amount, $15,416. Lawrence; real estate, $14,375; improvements, $9,000; total, $23,375, less rebate on lease, $840; gross amount, $22,535. Mrs. Clark; real estate, $2,875; improvements, $1,700; total, $4,575, less rebate on leases, $108; gross amount, $4,467. Mourley; real estate, $5,000; improvements, $4,000; net amount, $9,000. Butterfield, real estate, $16,900, less rebate on lease, $300; net amount, $16,600.

The petition of Michael Weishaar, filed yesterday, in the Circuit Court, prays that the will of Barbara Ambre be set aside, on account of the incompetence of the testator, by unsoundness of mind brought on by feeble health, long sickness, and mental incapacity. The property left by the deceased consists of the undivided half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 26, Township 35, north of Range 14, east of the third principal meridian, and the undivided west half of the northwest quarter of Section 19, in Township 35, north of Range 15, east; also, in the County of Will, Illinois, the undivided half of eleven (11) acres in the southwest corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 6, Township 34, north of Range 15, east.

An attachment was issued against Henry Fischbeck, of No. 2 South Desplaines street, in the Superior Court, yesterday, at the suit of Ranadka Brothers and John Lyons, for a debt of $588.70. Affidavit is made that the debtor is fraudulently concealing or disposing of his property, and that his private residence cannot be found. Also, against J. B. Coman, of Mendora, LaCrosse County, Wisconsin, at the suit of Albert J. Bradford and Stephen Wilks, of this city, for $225.80.

In the Daly *habeas corpus* case, in which a father claimed the custody of his child, having abandoned his family for many years, a decision was rendered, yesterday, remanding the child to the custody of the defendant, Herbert, the Court being satisfied of the unfitness of the father to take charge of the child. The particulars were reported in THE TRIBUNE, in full, when the suit was instituted.

The convalescence of Judge Jameson having been announced by a contemporary, it is proper to state that his Honor may not sit for another month. It is necessary to make this explanation, as numbers of lawyers inquire daily when his Honor is expected to sit. The Clerk of the Supreme Court says that he is unable to name any date at present, but whatever is done will be duly announced in this column.

In the case, Loftus v. Edward Blanchfield and Hugh Brown, for an alleged illegal judgment by Justice Hammill, for $150 in their favor, a writ of *certiorari* was yesterday granted by Judge Gary.

Major Stephenson is now through with illness and other outside engagements, and may be seen presiding daily in the Superior Court office, as usual.

The formal motion for a new trial was filed in the Criminal Court, in the case of Thomas Cullen, in the Penitentiary for life, yesterday.

One hundred and fifty-five aliens were made free and independent citizens, by Judge Gary alone, in the Superior Court, yesterday.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, yesterday, admitting Charles Wood, a prisoner in the County Jail, to liberty.

Mr. G. W. Collison has been appointed Clerk to Judge Tree (Circuit Court, common law).

There will be call of the calendar of cases before the Superior Court this term.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

In the matter of Webster, bankrupt, evidence was yesterday heard, before Register Hibbard, in continuation, on the motion to expunge the claim of the bankrupt's wife to certain property. It is probable that no further testimony will be taken, and that the Register will shortly report to the Court on the proofs.

The State Insurance matter, in review, was continued, yesterday. The argument was wholly on points, and in substance as already printed in THE TRIBUNE. The hearing was again continued.

The examination of Shanahan & West, under arrest for fraudulent bankruptcy, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock.

The bankruptcy record, yesterday, was full of interest. Readers interested are referred to the record for particulars.

The Cleveland Paper Company yesterday petitioned for the bankruptcy of the Union Lithographing Company.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Blodgett*].

736—Talman v. State Insurance Company; hearing resumed before Judge Drummond.

LAW.

522—Bridge v. Mather; motion for new trial heard, and taken under advisement.

NEW SUITS.

Chicago Composition Granite Company v. Hoffman & Herder; injunction to restrain the use of plaintiffs' patent; Nissen and Barnum, attorneys.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

[*Judge Blodgett.*]

2,140—Root & Cady; Lester Bradner appointed provisional assignee. Bond for $50,000. 2,132—Patrick Mugan; injunction issued restraining the disposition of the proceeds of the execution of a judgment in the Superior Court. 1,990—Equitable Insurance Company; petition of Alice G. Thomas for set off, and answer; referred to Register Hibbard. 2,059—Reuben Ward; hearing of Maxwell's petition, and answer taken under advisement. 1,986—Germania Insurance Company; demurrer to petition of Frederick Milleman for set-off heard and taken under advisement. 2,136—J. T. Munn et al.; John P. McGregor appointed provisional assignee. 1,780—Charles Wagner, Sailor; to be dismissed if no objections are filed by the 15th inst. 2,118—Leander Rockwell; order allowing assignee to sell stock and fixtures at 62½ cents on the dollar, or for an aggregate amount of $13,438.

Petitions for discharge and meetings of creditors ordered in the following cases: 2,079—Elkan Hancock et al.; 2,029—Arthur Scholz et al.; 1,817—Hy. Battle; and 1,850—Chas. D. Gaddis.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

[*Judge Porter.*]

726—The Coan & Ten Broeke Manufacturing Company v. Ward; dismissed at plaintiff's costs. 2,011—James v. Riverside Improvement Company; by stipulation cause reinstated, and stricken from the November calendar. —Daniel Lynn v. D. F. Crilly; rule on Justice Kaufman to send up papers instanter. 1,592—Wells v. Patcher; default for want of plea. 2,637—Butterfield v. Comstock; demurrer to Narr overruled; motion by plaintiff for leave to amend Narr by additional counts. 2,171—Davidson v. Becker; suit dismissed at plaintiff's cost. 2,010—Walker v. Tanner; judgment of Sept. 26, 1871, for $2,047.29, restored. 2,080—Iglehart v. Vail; judgment of $4,820, of March 31, 1871, restored; appeal by defendant; bond by defendant of $6,000, and bill of exceptions in 10 days. —Hearn v. Reed; dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Gary*].

597—McNamara v. Graham; Master's report filed and confirmed, leave to complainant to amend bill to conform with report, and bill dismissed at complainant's costs as to May Graham, and decree appointing Snowhook and Gray commissioners.

NEW SUITS.

41,118—Ranadka Brothers and John Lyons v. Henry Fischbeck; attachment; debt $588.70; D. E. K. Stewart, attorney. 41,119—Bell and Watson v. Sonnenschien and Stein; appeal. 41,120—Albert J. Bradford and Stephen Wilks v. J. B. Coman; attachment, for $225.80; Johnson, Rogers & Appleton, attorneys. 41,121—Pickering & Spear v. Howell, Cense & Lamoureux; assumpsit, $5,000; Wilkinson, Sackett & Bean, attorneys. 41,122—Daniel Lynn v. D. F. Crilly; appeal. 41,123—Mears & Slade v. Benjamin Peaney; assumpsit, $500; Wm. S. Cadman attorney. 41,124—Fullam et al. v. Eugene F. Henshaw and James C. McCord; mechanics' lien of 13 houses on Vincennes avenue, 13 houses adjoining the same, fronting east on the park, and 13 houses fronting west on the park, and 5 houses on Thirty-eighth street, for an account of $2,028.12; George P. Whitcomb, attorney.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

LAW—[*Judge Rogers*].

2,334—Hotchkin v. Hope Insurance Company; personal service and default. 1,832—Seavey v. Aiken; personal service, default, and judgment restored. —Keller & Peters v. Roebl; appeal; leave to file transcript, and rule on defendant to file new bond; 5 days after notice. 1,831—Iglehart v. Vail; cause heard, and judgment restored; exceptions by defendant; appeal; bond, $7,000, in 20 days, and 10 days to file bill of exceptions. 556—Hirschmann v. Edwards; submitted to Court, and finding for defendant; judgment on finding. 663—Klein v. Stein; appeal dismissed on call with procedendo for want of prosecution. 566—Van Bell v. Kehoe, jury trial, defendant not being present; verdict for plaintiff, damages, $411.44, and judgment on verdict. 310—Hunt v. Beese; dismissed by stipulation at plaintiff's costs. 567—Sloman v. Skinner; jury trial. 4,672—Little v. Fuller; judgment restored. 675—Warder v. Kadletz; dismissed for want of prosecution. G. N. 4,684—People ex rel. Daly v. Herbert; child remanded to custody of respondents. 677—Belanger v. Fabries; finding for plaintiff, damages $100; motion by defendant for new trial.

[*Judge Booth.*]

1,879—Misner et al. v. Jacob Singer; default, personal service and judgment for $1,798. 1,958—Whitehouse v. Hayward; rule on defendant to justify bail on 5 days notice. 1,162—Cone v. Brady; motion to dismiss as to Brady & Bartels for Narr not being filed in time. 2,137—Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company v. John Gray; leave to petitioner to amend petition without prejudice as to time.

Condemnation Case—Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad Company v. McAulay et al; verdict returned (see notes); motion for new trial by Lawrence, Clark, Ames, and Corse, tenants east of Ada street.

CHANCERY—[*Judge Williams*].

557—Trustees of Schools of Township 38 v. Anderson et al; decree. G. N. 4,733—Michael Weishaar v. Nicholas Ambre et al; leave to file bill *de novo*, and rule to restore answer by the 11th inst. 376—Zeigler v. Hughes; default, cause heard, and decree. 512—Harris v. Cornell; leave to amend bill by making C. H. Lawrence, C. H. Morton, and H. C. Clement party defendants; summons to issue, and they to plead by the third Monday of November. 545—Butcher v. Butcher; default. 152—Newman v. Newman; complainant to pay $50 to defendant's counsel; exceptions and appeal. 453—Germer v. Germer; dismissed by complainant's solicitor.

[*Judge Farwell.*]

581—Evans v. Morse; reference to Lawrence, Master. 661—Eugene T. v. Henrietta Gilbert; default and decree of divorce.

NEW SUITS.

4,731—Simeon H. Hubbard v. Maria M. McMurtrie; bill for specific performance; Bonney, Fay & Griggs, attorneys. 4,732—Thomas Critchley v. George Holdstock; bill to enjoin defendant receiving moneys due the firm of Holstock & Critchley, to dissolve the partnership, and take an account of the estate. 4,733—Michael Keishaar v. Nicholas Ambre et al.; petition to set aside will on account of unsound mind. 4,734—Jacob Behrens v. John C. Garland; assumpsit $1,500. Tilden & Osgood, attorneys. 4,735—Keller & Peter v. Roehl; papers in restored cause. 4,736—Samuel J. Walker v. survivors of Geo. Prather; injunction to restrain the defendants entering up judgment on two notes, one for $15,000, and the other for $12,500, signed by Samuel J. Walker and Isaac N. Walker, and payable to plaintiff, claiming that said notes are paid.

THE COUNTY COURT.

[*Judge Wallace.*]

Edward P. Branghal; application to remove administrator denied. F. P. Dwyer, minor; time to recover files extended 14 days. Elizabeth Gannon; letters testamentary to Thomas Kearns and Richard Gannon; bond of $14,000, approved. Josephine A. DeHaven et al. minors; loan of $18,000 to F. T. & G. C. Sherman allowed. Mary and Kate Walsh, minors; loan of $2,500 to Fredk. Stende, on mortgage, approved, William Wagner; inventory approval and award approved. Frederick Kerkman; administratrix discharged. J. P. Kerkman, minor; guardian's inventory approved. George Brockman; order to record letters testamentary issued March 2, 1864. J. P. Kerkman, minor; guardianship to mother; bond of $8,000 approved. Frederick D. Kerkman et al., minors; guardianship to Henry Dehne; bond of $18,000 approved; old guardian discharged. Andrew T. King; will proven, letters testamentary to J. B. King; bond of $100,000 approved. Mary Louise Walker, minor; guardianship to S. P. Walker; bond of $20,000 approved; inventory of guardian approved. Charles C. Townsend; administratrix excused from further proceedings.

Claims were adjudicated on in the following estates: Simeon Nodeck, Albert Kleber, John Slawick, Frederick Lehman, George A. Bigelow, Charles Steel.

Regular adjudications: John Sullivan, Almira Locke, and Mary W. Seward.

THE SUPREME COURT.

THE JOURNAL CONTEMPT CASE.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 1.—This is the day appointed by the Supreme Court for the hearing of the answer of Charles L. Wilson, the proprietor, and Andrew Shuman, the managing editor, of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, to the rule requiring them to show cause why an attachment should not issue against them for contempt of court, in having published the editorial article on "The Rafferty Case" in the *Journal* of Oct. 18. Mr. Edward A. Chambers, a messenger from the law office of Hon. Corydon Beckwith, of Chicago, the attorney for the respondents, reached here early this morning with the answer of Messrs. Wilson and Shuman, and duly filed the same in the office of Major W. M. Taylor, the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

At the opening of the court, after the disposition of new motions, Chief Justice Lawrence said: "The rule to show cause in the case of The People of the State of Illinois v. Wilson and Shuman was made returnable this morning. Is the Attorney General in Court?"

The Attorney General—Yes, sir.

The Chief Justice—Is there any answer in this case?

The Attorney General—The answers were filed this morning—at least that is the first time my attention was called to the fact. Mr. Chambers represents Mr. Beckwith as attorney for the respondents. He tells me that Judge Beckwith has no desire to argue the case orally, but is content to submit the case upon the answers of the respondents filed this morning. I had desired, myself, to make an oral argument in the case, but, inasmuch as they have declined to do it, I do not desire to do so myself. I would like, however, to submit some authorities touching the application for the writ. With that I shall content myself, and do not desire to argue the case orally.

The Chief Justice—Does the answer set up justification?

The Attorney General—The answers insist upon the right—the legal right—to make the publication which appeared in the paper, and which is set out in the affidavits.

The Chief Justice—Does any one desire to appear here, at this time, on behalf of the respondents?

The Attorney General—No; one Mr. Chambers is here, and represents Judge Beckwith. He tells me that they do not desire to argue it, or submit any authorities, and shall not appear in the case except by their written answers, which are now on file, and, under these circumstances, I don't desire to make an oral argument.

The Chief Justice—As the Attorney General states that the answers set up matter of justification, the Court will take the case under advisement until next Wednesday morning. Meanwhile, arguments can be filed either on behalf of the people or the respondents, if they desire.

The Attorney General—I desire to file a brief, sir.

The Chief Justice—Certainly; these arguments should be filed as early as Tuesday morning. The Court will then be prepared to announce its decision on Wednesday morning as to whether an attachment should issue.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, Nov. 6.

The respondents' answers state, in substance, that there was no intended disrespect to the Court by the publication of the article in question; that its design was to impress upon the public and the next Legislature the necessity of a change in our criminal laws; and that they claim the right to publish or comment upon any matter of public concern.

THE DOCKET.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 1.—The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock this morning, there being a full bench, and transacted the following business:

NEW MOTIONS.

19. People's Docket. Mr. Ingersoll, for the relator, moved for a continuance, in order to allow an opportunity of taking the testimony of a material witness now in New Orleans.

84. Civil Docket. Motion by the appellee for an extension of time to file a reply to the argument of the appellant on rehearing.

270. Mr. Ingersoll, for the appellee, filed a cross error, amended, for additional time in which to file arguments.

392. Champeon v. Ulmer, motion to place the cause on the hearing docket and for leave for plaintiff in error to file brief and abstract in thirty days.

352. Motion to file additional record on affidavits filed by the appellant; counter affidavits filed by the appellee.

470. Wilson v. Sawyer. Stipulation filed for an extension of time to file briefs and abstract by the plaintiff in error, and motion to have the cause placed on the hearing docket.

Mr. E. F. Bull moved that H. W. Perkins, from the State of Iowa, and Mr. Hays and J. R. Bowlen, from the State of Michigan be admitted to the practice of law in this State.

THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Scandinavian Voters of Chicago.

COUNTRYMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: On behalf of the Scandinavian Greeley and Brown Club of Chicago we, the undersigned, members and officers of said Club, beg leave to appeal to your patriotism and political integrity, in view of the approaching National election. The present campaign is a contest between personal and National interest; between liberty and oppression; between corruption and honesty. Actuated by an insatiable desire for place and power, the dishonest leaders of the Republican party have done all within their ability for the re-election of General Grant, and for that purpose employed means foul enough to bring the blush of shame to the brow of every honest person. Against these false leaders, old, approved and patriotic statesmen of the country, followed by a large number of right-thinking citizens, have arisen in solemn protest, urging a thorough political reform. This demand cannot be ignored, but must sooner or later, when the whole people has become aroused to a full recognition of its necessity, be heeded. To suppose otherwise would be to distrust humanity, to distrust God. But the abuses we are fighting exist *now*. Why not, then, *now* apply the remedy? Why not at once put the ax to the root of the evil? The welfare of the country demands this, the national honor demands it, and the voice of Justice demands it with equal strong force. The reform must come through the ballot. Will not then you, our countrymen, who have a right to vote in this election with your ballots thrown on the side of justice, prove your love to the country which, in the hour of your need, gave you what you sought—liberty, equality, and an untrammelled field for honorable action? Animated only by patriotic motives, we put to you this question and add the following words of warning: Be on your guard on the day of election! The Grant party in this State depends for success chiefly on the exertions of its leaders in Chicago. By what we have witnessed in other States, especially in Pennsylvania, we may conclude what the unscrupulous Grant men will do here. We entreat you, therefore, to use all legitimate means within your reach to procure for the City of Chicago such an election that shall be considered a true verdict of the people.

Charles L. Sundell,	S. Olson,
J. Z. Alstrup,	I. Larson,
John D. Elug,	C. F. Peterson,
Axel Silversparre,	A. Chaiser,
Louis Munthe,	F. Anderson,
Martin Paulsen,	—— Bohman,
John Gethison,	J. C. Hansen,
John Larson,	H. Hansen,
Julius Peterson,	John Garrich,
Jacob Grude,	Dr. N. P. Peerson,
G. Roberg,	John Larson,
Jacob Johnson,	John Blegen,
Halvor Mikkelson,	N. Skjelsvig,
Ole Paulsen,	Hjalm Lagergren,
Fritz Frantzen,	George L. Moerck,
Nobel Schroeder,	John Fries,
Henry Harrison,	N. Westengaard,
N. Uhrenhaldt,	William Bloomerth,
George Olson,	N. R. Wigarth,
Chr. Frisk,	Samuel Lyckberg,
Chr. Johnson,	A. S. Bergh,
John T. Annleberg,	Elling Lassen,
A. P. Bryhen,	

THE REGISTRY.

Reports From the Several Wards—22,484 Voters Heard From.

The returns of the registration in this city come in slowly. The First, Fourteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and many of the precincts of other wards have not yet reported. So far as heard from, 22,484 names have been registered. The full returns will show probably twice that number of votes.

Precinct.	No.	*Precinct.*	No.
FIRST WARD.		TENTH WARD.	
No returns.		Second	895
SECOND WARD.		Third	725
First	198	Total	1,620
Second	476	ELEVENTH WARD.	
Total	674	First	625
THIRD WARD.		Second	543
Second	1,025	Fourth	842
Third	453	Total	2,010
Fourth	1,060	TWELFTH WARD.	
Total	2,538	Third	785
FOURTH WARD.		THIRTEENTH WARD.	
Second	497	Second	933
Third	671	FOURTEENTH WARD.	
Fourth	839	No returns.	
Total	2,007	FIFTEENTH WARD.	
FIFTH WARD.		Second	983
First	749	Third	626
Third	687	Fourth	664
Fourth	764	Fifth	466
Total	2,201	Total	2,739
SIXTH WARD.		SIXTEENTH WARD.	
First	598	No returns.	
Fourth	804	SEVENTEENTH WARD.	
Total	1,402	Second	353
SEVENTH WARD.		Third	364
First	318	Total	717
Third	790	EIGHTEENTH WARD.	
Total	1,108	First	422
EIGHTH WARD.		Third	340
First	474	Fourth	353
Fourth	252	Total	1,115
Seventh	251	NINETEENTH WARD.	
Eighth	309	First	125
Total	1,286	Second	77
NINTH WARD.		Third	146
First	256	Total	348
Second	368	TWENTIETH WARD.	
Total	624	Fifth	187
Total, 22,484.			

THE CLINTON STREET FIRE.

The losses and insurance of the occupants of the building on South Clinton street, which was burned on Thursday night, are as follows: Mechanical Bakery Company, loss on building and machinery, $6,000; insurance, Brewers', Milwaukee, $4,000; Alps, Erie, $2,000; Lycoming, $2,000; Hoffman, New York, $2,000; Northwestern National, Milwaukee, $3,000; Eastern, Bangor, $3,000, and Farmers', Pennsylvania, $2,000. D. F. Bremner, loss, $400; insurance, $1,000 in the Fairfield. Hoffman, Gridley & Co., loss, $6,000; insurance, $1,330 in Globe, of Chicago, and $1,500 in Northwestern National, of Milwaukee. A. H. Blackall, loss, $500; fully insured. N. W. Spaulding, loss, $300; insurance, $3,000 in Andes, $1,500 in Amazon; Ezra A. Cook & Co., loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,500 in Phenix, of Brooklyn, $4,000 in North Missouri; Duckler & Cowles, loss, $2,000; insurance, $500. The cause of the fire is still unknown.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Louis Kormendy is failing rapidly, and is not expected to live.

A large number of special policemen will be sworn in for service on election day.

The corner of Peoria and Jackson streets is the place, and 7.30 this evening the hour, when the Senate Lyceum will meet.

H. F. Jennison, the Chicago representative of the New York Equitable Life, has returned from his European tour, and was at the Gardner House yesterday.

Rooms have been secured at the Gardner House for a delegation of sixty Indians, to arrive on Sunday morning. The lady boarders will lock up their chignons.

The new Sherman House will be opened on the 10th of March next, by Munson, Clark & Co., proprietors of the Grand Central, who have leased the building for ten years.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held in the institution at half-past 2 o'clock to-day.

Messrs. Richards, Shaw & Winslow have three yoke of oxen in Will County, to arrive, should the horse emergency increase. The scriptural distinction threatens to grow strongly in favor of animals "that chew the cud and part the hoof."

Detective Sam Ellis has been appointed to the vacant Sergeantcy occasioned by the resignation of Berdell, and has been detailed for duty at Headquarters. He still retains his position as Chief of Detectives.

Mr. James Avars, Jr., Deputy Collector of Customs in this city, has been appointed agent of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and will soon begin business in partnership with Mr. Phil. Hoyne.

Colonel W. B. Arthur, formerly of this city, now of St. Louis, was at the Tremont House yesterday. He has made a thorough exploration of a proposed new air-line short route across Southern Indiana, and has visited every part of the field in person.

George W. Scott, charged with having defrauded the Government by not affixing a stamp to deeds for certain property lying in the vicinity of Washington Heights, was before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday. He claimed to have acted in good faith, and to be perfectly responsible. The case was continued until to-day.

Yesterday morning, James Nelson, a laborer employed upon the iron building being erected on the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets, fell from a scaffolding into the basement, receiving some severe bruises, though none of a serious nature. He was taken to his residence, No. 355 Butterfield street.

The Board of Public Works granted building permits yesterday as follows: J. W. Hambleton, 2-story and basement, stone, 67 by 60, Adams street, south of Southwestern avenue; Abraham Radcliffe, 1-story and basement, brick, 44 by 104, Nos. 640 and 642 West Madison street; Joseph Stockton, 1-story brick, a blacksmiths' shop, 30 by 40, Franklin street, near Van Buren.

A preliminary meeting of the provision men of the city was held yesterday evening at their new and convenient rooms in the Gardner House. After consultation, it was decided, in view of the fact that the packing season has not yet commenced, to postpone the election of officers until a meeting to be held a week from to-day. The rooms are however open every evening.

The departure of Mr. James L. Forest, Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, was an opportunity which the employes of that bank took to present him with a mark of their esteem. They chose as the memento of their high opinion of the recipient a handsome silver service of six pieces, which are appropriately ornamented with Mr. Forest's initials. One piece bears an inscription telling of the good will of the gentlemen who presented it.

The new clock recently erected by John B. Drake, on his reconstructed building on the corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, is a welcome addition to the business conveniences of the city—doubly so since the destruction of the Court House clock taught the people the value of a public time standard. The two dials, each 6½ feet in diameter, are brilliantly illuminated each evening, and show the correct time.

The meteorological record taken in this city by the Signal Service Corps of the War Department, gives, for the month of October, a mean barometric pressure of 30.093 inches (reduced to the sea level); and a total rainfall of only 0.65 inch. The average temperature was 50.8 degrees. The highest temperature was 81 degrees, on the 4th. The lowest was 27 degrees, on the 14th. The highest observed barometer was 30.54 inches, on the 24th; the lowest was 29.5 inches, on the 15th.

The South Side Turners are about to build a hall on Twenty-second street, between State and Wabash avenue. It will be three stories and basement high, 48 feet front by 200 deep. There will be stores below, offices, a lodge room, reception, reading, and bar rooms, on the second floor, and hall 85 by 48 above. The front will be Milwaukee brick and iron trimmings. Work will be begun to-day, and is expected to be ended by the 1st of May. They have been offered $4,000 a year for ten years for two stores.

The Lafayette *Courier* says: "The Lafayette, Kankakee & Chicago Short Line has closed a contract for the transportation of 9,000 carloads of building stone from Cincinnati for the new Government structure at Chicago. This will give this road a stone-train every day for the next three years. A large stone-yard, with immense cranes for unloading, has been provided at Chicago, and the special facilities created for the Short Line has already induced other large contracts for the transportation of building stone to Chicago. Three of the largest stones for the Government building at Chicago weigh nineteen tons each, two weigh sixteen tons each, and three weigh seventeen tons each. Each stone will require two cars, bolted together with strong timbers."

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

Semi-Annual Reunion Festival of Theological Students.

An interesting and valuable proceeding was inaugurated last year of holding a Semi-Annual Reunion Festival of the students of the four theological schools of Chicago, thus bringing together socially these schools of the prophets representing four leading denominations, as follows: The Baptist Seminary at Cottage Grove, the Congregational Theological Seminary, at Union Park, the Old School Presbyterian Seminary of the Northwest, in the northern part of the city, and the Methodist Theological Seminary, at Evanston. According to the custom of interchanging these occasions, a very pleasant gathering, full in numbers and admirable in spirit, was held at the Presbyterian institution above named, on Thursday evening, all the schools being fully represented, both by students and Professors. Everybody was charmed and charming, and, when the sit-down took place about the board, spread with an elegant collation by the Presbyterian ladies, there seemed to be nothing lacking to make it one of the occasions in student life that is never forgotten. If our religious teachers would oftener sit down together to find mutual points of harmony, community would have less frequent exhibition of pulpit sparring matches and club warfare with the knottiest points of denominational difference. The boys have made a good beginning, and will be all the better prepared for their future usefulness by understanding that all the piety, all the good-fellowship, and all that is known of godliness is not wrapped up in their own particular sect. The gathering sparkled with good speeches and excellent good humor, and broke up at an appropriate clergyman's hour.

Oyster Babies.

An observer of the oyster says he is not as stupid as he looks. He can keep his mouth shut, and thereby defy all our arts to wile a secret from him. When spatting time with the oyster comes, it is said to be sick or milky. This appearance is due to the accumulation of the spat, which is, in the earlier stages of its development, of a creamy consistence of color. When the spat is mature, it assumes the appearance of the scrapings of a slate-pencil; the parent oyster then opens its shell, and a kind of mistiness is observable in the surrounding water. This is caused by the myriads of young oysters scattered in every direction. No sooner are these tiny creatures free from their mothers, than they assume the most active state of life and motion, dancing and gyrating up and down in concentric columns, as midgets play in the evening sunbeams. Under the lens of a microscope you will see how exquisitely these little fellows are fashioned. A pair of tiny shells, the counterpart of those of the mature oyster, inclose the yet rudimentary organs, while affixed to the mantle is a kind of tiny coronet, composed of minute, hair-like appendages (cilia). The violent and ceaseless vibration of these living paddles serves to row the infant oyster rapidly from the place. Should it become the destiny of one of these fragile beings to become a steady, well-behaved oyster, it finally settles itself on some suitable resting-place, to which it makes itself fast—no one ever clearly knows how—by the under valve or shell. The bristle-like oars of cilia, no longer of any utility, disappear, and now a permanent fixture, the baby oyster begins to grow. At about a fortnight old it is not much bigger than a fair-sized pin's head, and at three months about that of a split pea. Having attained a year's growth under favorable conditions, the young oyster will become as big as an ordinary halfpenny; while at four years' growth they are considered marketable.

The Scold's Bridle.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

To the museum department of the Public Library of Kentucky there came yesterday a *brank* or scold's bridle, of the kind used years ago in England and Scotland for the punishment of females who were adjudged to have made too free use of the tongue. It was dug from the ground in our sister State of Tennessee, where, beneath the walls of an uninhabited building, it had lain time out of mind. It bears the rust of years, and no doubt came to this country with the earliest settlers. Possibly some lord of creation, who had a scolding wife in the old world, brought with him to the new his vixatrix and instrument of controlling her.

It consists in an iron band to pass under the chin, and over the top part of the head, with a sharp, chisel-shaped projection, extending two inches inwardly, to be inserted into the mouth. It was held in its place by another iron band extending round the back part of the head, and fastened with a padlock. When the instrument was first put on the scold her tongue had to recede to the back part of her mouth and there remain quiet or be cut to pieces by the sharp edge of the iron put there for that purpose. To scold, or even talk, in this fix, was impossible, and the woman thus bridled had to keep silence.

When Blackstone wrote his "Commentaries" it was the law of England that a scolding woman was a nuisance, and she could be indicted and punished by what was known as the ducking-stool. This was a kind of chair to which the scold was fastened, and in which she was then plunged into the water as often as it was thought her offences deserved.

Dr. Platt, who wrote a history of Staffordshire, grew eloquent in his description of the brank, and in giving it preference over the ducking-stool. He said the ducking-stool might give the woman cold and thus injure her health, and in addition thereto she could use her tongue during the intervals between one ducking and another. The brank was open to none of these objections, in the learned Doctor's opinion, but was just the thing for the work to be done.

In shape the brank is not unlike the bridle or halter used for mules in this country. The striking difference is in the brank being entirely of iron, while the bridle of the mule is of leather except the bit. The English or Scotch scold must have been a terrible animal to have required a bridle entirely of iron, when it is known here that we can handle mules with leather halters.

Adulteration of Food in England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is overjoyed to learn that the third clause of the Adulteration bill, which was passed at the last session of Parliament, has given great offence to certain manufacturers of articles of daily consumption in England, who have hitherto poisoned the public with impunity. Some of the wholesale houses have refused to deal in many cocoas, mustards, and spices, unless they receive a guarantee from the manufacturer that the article in question is genuine, or the outer wrapper or tin containing adulterated articles bears a label stating the composition of the mixture. Whether, as the *Food Journal* suggests, any manufacturer will label a canister of cocoa as "a mixture of brown sugar, flour, and refuse biscuit, with a trace of cocoa for flavor," or a tin of mustard as "a mixture of flour, cayenne pepper, tumeric, and mustard," it is of course impossible to say beforehand: but it is quite certain, says the *Gazette*, that in many cases no other labels would describe the articles in question with any approach to accuracy. There could not, however, be any more gratifying testimony to the efficiency of the act in question than the consternation which it is thus said to be causing among the wholesale adulterators of food. There really does seem some prospect that, if the law is vigilantly enforced, and the penalties under it rigorously inflicted, the English may actually succeed in bringing about a state of things in which they will be able to obtain such articles of consumption as they require in a state approaching to purity.

A Hint to Public Speakers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* makes known to us an admirable plan for facilitating discussion at the meetings of vestrymen, local boards, etc., which we take leave to commend to the notice of all gentlemen interested in the progress of public business. At a recent meeting of the Wallasey (a small English town) Local Board, a Mr. Cowan appeared in the Board-room with a parcel under his arm. This circumstance appeared to have caused no apprehension, but when the minutes of the previous meeting had been read, to the dismay of all present, Mr. Cowan unpacked the parcel and produced a pair of cymbals, on which he began playing, stating that as he could not have his way with regard to a resolution he had wished to introduce, he would take care that no other member of the Board obtained a hearing. He then commenced playing on the instruments, occasionally pausing for some moments to deliver some forcible remark bearing on the question at issue. The Board, at last, instead of being moved "by magic numbers and persuasive sound," called in the police, who removed both the cymbals and the performer.

Patent Corpse-Preserver.

The New York *Express* says that "circularizing" is getting to be a science. We have received a circular from a man who wishes to recommend to us a "Patent Corpse-Preserver." We do not know why we should have been selected as the recipient of such a document, and there are two good reasons why we will have nothing to do with the "Preserver." In the first place we have not on hand, just at present, any corpse which we care to preserve. All of the remains which are lying around on the floor of this office—men who have been murdered because they brought original poetry to this paper—we intend to have buried somewhere as soon as they have served as awful examples and a warning to other poets who call with their verses. In the second place, we shall not buy this "Patent Preserver" until it has been recommended by some one who has tried it. Bring us in a certificate from some experienced and judicious corpse which has been preserved, guaranteeing that the patent will work, and then, if we have use for a "Preserver," we will buy one, but not otherwise.

POLITICAL.

James Rowen, Esq.

SIR: We, the undersigned voters of the Sixth Ward, knowing that the nominations already made for Alderman are not the choice of a majority of the people, and feeling that the interests of the city, and of this ward in particular, should be looked after by their choice, would ask you to become an independent candidate for Alderman. If you should do so, we pledge you our united support, and will do all we can for your election.

Yours, respectfully,

J. B. Stephens, John Lee, Pat. Lee, M. Jourdan, John Bassett, Martin Seeley, Patrick Blake, B. McKenna, Hugh Dever, James Tracey, Jr., Patrick Tracey, Wm. Jones, C. T. Cassidy, M. Lynam, John Doyle, M. Kehoe, Patrick Nolan, Jas. Kelly, Jas. Neal, Gustav Loffler, P. Ryan, John Madden, D. Dorrigan, Frank Fitzsimmons, Danl. Connors, Dennis Nolan, John Nolan, P. Herbert, Wm. Connors, Wm. O'Donovan, Chas. E. Shepard, Geo. Eaton, J. Burke, John W. Adams, Dennis Dunn, Wm. Sheehan, Cornelius Tracey, …Connell, Geo. Duncan, Fred. Parker, Ed. Murphy, P. W. Wood, John Tracey, Martin Sanders, Martin Searry, James Jay, M. Frawley, James Garman, John Tobey, D. Sullivan, Danl. Ring, John Brahms, John Dempsey, Ed. Davis, Avery Noonan, Adam Koester, J. Nolan, John Warner, T. M'Glennan, P. M'Glennan, John M'Geary, Wm. M'Geary, D. Kelly, John Kelly, Wm. M'Cormick, D. Dunn, Thos. Kelly, P. Mann, J. Gavin, Wm. Nolan, E. Hickey, W. J. Kussman, Daniel Malony, F. Grant, C. Finnigan, Peter Hersey, B. M'Donell, Chas. Fisher, James Bligh, D. W. Martin, James Strauss, Wm. Kercher, John Lacy, J. Bunbury, B. M'Govern, P. J. Coleman, Wm. Flannigan, Thos. Martin, Fred Treadwell, Patrick Brady, Edward Wall, Wm. Donahue, Martin Hill, H. Doherty, John Roddy, P. Fury, D. E. Tracey, John Quinn, Wm. Tracey, Jr., John Dempsey, Jas. Flannigan, P. Lynch, Edward Quigley.

Messrs. J. B. Stephens, Barney McKenna, John Lee, Pat Lee, Geo Tracy, Wm. McGeary, John Brahms, and Others:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the honor conferred upon me, by requesting me to be a candidate for Alderman of the Sixth Ward. If you should elect me to that honorable position, I will do all in my power to serve the interests of the city, and of my own Ward in particular. Not having sought the office in any way whatever, I shall leave the whole matter in the hands of my friends.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES ROWEN.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WOOD & SINN……Lessees and Managers.
Family Matinee
To-Day at 2 o'clock.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL
This Afternoon and Evening.
STILL GREATER augmentation of ATTRACTIONS. Tremendous Success of the infant violinist, AMERICUS. Second week of the Great European Artists, Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES YOUNG.
MASTER BARNEY, PETE LEE, C. A. GARDNER, CHARLEY BENEDICT.
The artistic Premiere Danseuse, MISS BETTIE REMMELSBERG, Miss Sophie Remmelsberg, Miss Clara Leontine, and
COSTA'S GEM BALLET TROUPE in Two New Grand Ballets.
The performance will conclude with the laughable farce entitled THE UNLUCKY GOOSE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To-day, Farewell Chanfrau Matinee,
Christie Johnstone.
This evening positively last appearance of Mrs. Chanfrau, when will be repeated, by request,
Christie Johnstone,
Together with the Roaring Farce of
NAN, THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING.
NAN……MISS ALEXANDER.
Monday—BLACK CROOK.

AIKEN'S THEATRE.
Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
This afternoon at 2½, evening at 8 o'clock, last two performances of the
Ticket-of-Leave Man.
FRANK E. AIKEN as ROBERT BRIERLY.
MONDAY NEXT, Nov. 4,
Geo. L. Fox and Humpty Dumpty.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.
Randolph-st., bet. Clark and LaSalle.
THREE LAST NIGHTS OF THE
3 HUNCHBACKS.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
Monday, Nov. 4, Abbott's New Edition of
Humpty Dumpty,
And TWO OTHER SENSATIONS.
See next week's bills.

NIXON'S.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4, THE ORIGINAL
GEORGIA MINSTRELS
SLAVE TROUPE,
RETURNED FROM EUROPE.
Whose fame is world-wide, whose style is original, whose productions are unique and novel. Pronounced by the Press and Public unequalled by none in their scenes of PLANTATION LIFE. No advancement in prices.
CHAS. CALLENDER, Proprietor.
CHAS. B. HICKS, Business Manager.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.
THE POPULAR ARTISTE,
MAGGIE MITCHELL!
IN HER GREAT RENDITION OF
JANE EYRE!
Saturday at 2 p.m., MAGGIE MITCHELL MATINEE.

NIXON'S.
Last Appearance
OF THE POPULAR
MAFFITT AND BARTHOLOMEW.
MATINEE AND EVENING.
Immense Benefit Bill! Two Great Pantomimes!
JACK AND JILL!
LES DEUX FUGITIFS!
As played by them over 3,000 times.
JACQUES STROP……Maffitt
ROBERT MACAIRE……Bartholomew
The entire troupe will appear in both pieces!

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR THIS WEEK.
Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels
And Burlesque Company.
GEO. and CHAS. REYNOLDS, the HOTTENTOTS, the STRANGER, SCENES AT CAMPBELL'S, and COLORED CADET. Every evening and Saturday matinee. Next week, the laughable burlesque of "Mr. John Sheppard and Joseph Bluesk…"

"SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE."
OLIVE LOGAN
Cannot be engaged through Lecture Bureaus for her new lecture on "Successful People." Committees must address her in person at No. 16 East Ninth-st., New York, in order to effect an engagement.

MILLINERY, &c.
CHOICE MILLINERY
WEBSTER'S,
241
WEST MADISON STREET.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Ironing Day,
A new companion Chromo to WASHING DAY, given to each customer by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
116 West Washington-st.

MEDICAL CARDS.
DR. C. BIGELOW,
CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
It is well known by all readers of the papers, that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes.
The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic, or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well-known institution on this continent. His praises are in the journals and in the mouths of his patients; they are not a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors: they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references.
Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. Enclose stamps. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call; you only see the doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 3 to 4 p. m.

Dr. A. G. Olin,
?53 State-st., Chicago, the most successful specialist of the age, who has given a life-long special attention to the treatment of all Chronic, Sexual and Nervous diseases, both sexes. Read his works and judge for yourself, sent sealed for stamp. Confidential consultations, personally or by mail, free and invited. Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. J. H. Clark,
Office—101 East Harrison-st.—between Clark and State-sts.,—the old and reliable Specialist, in diseases and difficulties of a Private, Delicate and Confidential nature—of both sexes. Cures Warranted in all cases. Female Difficulties treated with safety and success. Patients treated at a distance. Send stamp for Circular to the Married. Address, care P. O. Box 61, Chicago, Ill.

NO CURE! NO PAY! | DR. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and nervous diseases.
Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.
Rubber Goods always on hand.

Dr. Stone, Confidential Physician,
(A regular graduate in medicine) cures all chronic and "Special Diseases" at reasonable prices. Medicines furnished. No mercury used. Consultation free. Cures guaranteed. All female "difficulties" treated with safety and success. Circulars free. Office, 117 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.,
Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes, of any specialist in Chicago. Can be consulted specially or by mail, free of charge. His Medical Treatise sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

On Marriage.
HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN. Remarkable Reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE TRIBUNE counting-room and business department will remain, for the present, at No. 15 Canal street. Advertisements should be handed in at that place.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.
For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago;
JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa;
First District.....THOMAS HOYNE;
Second.....CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third.....ARNO VOSS;
Fourth.....ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth.....ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth.....ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh.....CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth.....STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth.....MARTIN HALLENBARGER;
Tenth.....GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh.....WARREN GRISWOLD;
Twelfth.....DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth.....SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth.....JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth.....JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth.....GEORGE L. ZINK;
Seventeenth.....JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth.....BENJAMIN W. SHARP;
Nineteenth.....FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.
For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMELL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'LEARY, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTIS, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—B. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

COUNTY.
CONGRESSIONAL.
First District—LUCIUS B. OTIS.
Second District—CARTER W. HARRISON.
Third District—JOHN Y. LAMOYNE.
STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.
First District—DANIEL C. SKELLY.
Second District—THOMAS WILCH.
Third District—CHARLES KNOBLESDORFF.
LEGISLATIVE.
First District (Wards 1, 2, 10, and 11)—Senator: JAMES W. SHEAHAN. Representatives: HENRY SWEET, OTTO MUTSCHLSCHNER.
Second District (Wards 3, 4, and 5, Hyde Park and Lake)—Senator: JAMES WADSWORTH. Representatives: FRANK T. SHERMAN, ROBERT JAMIESON.
Third District (Wards 6, 7, and 9)—Senator: MILES KEHOE. Representatives: CONSTANTINE RANN, THOMAS M. HALPIN.
Fourth District (Wards 9, 12, and 13)—Senator: WILLARD WOODARD. Representatives: W. H. CONDON, S. S. GARDNER.
Fifth District (Wards 14, 15, and 16)—Senator: DENNIS C. EDDY. Representatives: HUGH McLAUGHLIN, AUSTIN J. GIBBONS.
Sixth District (Wards 16, 17, 19, and 20)—Senator: HENRY B. HAMILTON. Representatives: W. C. McCLURE, OTTO PELTZER.
Seventh District (County towns, except Lake and Hyde Park)—Senator: SIMON P. BROWN. Representatives: DANIEL BOOTH, THEODORE GUENTHER.
COUNTY OFFICERS.
State's Attorney—THOMAS J. TURNER.
Sheriff—CHARLES KERN.
Coroner—RODNEY N. DAY.
County Clerk—JEREMIAH O'DONOGHUE.
Circuit Clerk—GEORGE F. BLANKE.
Recorder—ST. CLAIR SUTHERLAND.
County Commissioner—N. K. FAIRBANK, MARTIN STAUCHER, J. W. HORTON, A. D. WALDRON, DANIEL C. SKELLY, ALEXANDER BINGLEY, M. W. ROBINSON, THEODORE KIMMEN.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Miss Maggie Mitchell, supported by Mr. L. R. Shewell. "Jane Eyre."

AIKEN'S THEATRE—Wabash avenue, corner of Congress street. Appearance of the stock company. Revival of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man."

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Second week of Abbott-Kelly Pantomime Combination. The "Three Hunchbacks."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Second week of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau's engagement, "Christie Johnstone."

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe.

NIXON'S AMPITHEATRE—Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph. Second week of Mallii and Bartholomew's Pantomime Troupe. "The Two Fugitives."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Vaudeville Entertainment.

BURLINGTON HALL—Corner of State and Sixteenth streets. McEvoy's New Hibernicon, and Irish Comedy Company.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, November 2, 1872.

Mayor Hall says that the failure of the jury in his case to agree is the greatest disappointment he has known in forty-six years.

In a communication to the State Department, the Prussian Government denies that it has attempted to discourage emigration to this country.

Twenty members of our Committee of Seventy met last night, nominated Legislative and Aldermanic tickets, and issued an address in their support.

The grand mass meeting to-night, at the corner of Madison and Market streets, will be addressed by Governor JOHN M. PALMER, and the Hon. WILLIAM W. O'BRIEN.

Efforts to arrest the flood of the Po have failed, and it has submerged Reggio, a town of 21,000 inhabitants, the birth-place of Ariosto and Correggio, and the seat of numerous convents, colleges, a museum of antiquities, and a public library of 30,000 volumes.

In our law record of yesterday the name of Mr. William Loeb was associated as defendant in the case of James Kernan *vs.* William H. Sisson, in which fraud was charged. Mr. Loeb's connection with the case is merely that of a trustee of certain property, and no allegation of fraud was made against him in the bill of complaint. We publish a letter from the attorney of the plaintiff which shows that Mr. Loeb's honorable standing in the affair has not been called in question in any way.

Assistant Secretary Richardson says that rapid redemption of the three per cent certificates was the occasion of the recent issue of four millions of the greenback reserve. The Secretary, he states, will restore these greenbacks to the reserve fund again during the next fortnight.

The collections of Chicago merchants in the country are improving. Currency is coming back to the city quite freely, and the pressure on the part of merchants for bank accommodation is being relieved to some extent. But, in the open market, money still commands 1½ per cent per month.

The Chicago & Southwestern Railroad, it is stated in our commercial report from New York, has failed to pay the gold interest due on its gold bonds, and offers instead the currency interest guaranteed by the Rock Island, which the bankers representing European bondholders refuse to receive.

In the trial of Mrs. Emily E. Lloyd for the murder of her daughter, the experts called upon to testify to the presence of poison in the stomach of the deceased gave conflicting evidence, as usual in such cases, and the jury, after twenty minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict of acquittal.

The Committee in charge of the musical festival to be held in Cincinnati, next May, invite all the choral societies of America to take part. Thomas has accepted the position of Director, and has sketched a choice programme, consisting of six performances and an open air concert. Valuable prizes will be offered for the competition of male choral societies.

The reports from the First Congressional District continue to be promising. Judge Otis has made an excellent campaign, extending over all the towns in this and DuPage County. If the Liberals and Democrats in the Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh Wards do their duty on Tuesday, Judge Otis will be elected. The other parts of the district will not fail him. The towns in this county will do their share of the work, if the voters in the city will go to the polls and vote.

Mr. Charles H. Reed has declared that if he could reduce the saloons closed on Sunday he could reduce crime 50 per cent. The way Mr. Reed reduces crime is as follows: Since Jan. 1, 1872, 300 criminals have been indicted by the Grand Jury. These 300 criminals have been admitted to bail, and by not appearing have forfeited their bonds. These 300 criminals are in the city, and 298 of them could be arrested in 48 hours if Mr. Reed would give the order, and not previously give them notice to get out of the way. Mr. Reed has not prosecuted the bail-bond in any one of the cases.

It is now just two years since the War Department established a signal station in Chicago, for observation of the meteorological conditions, and comparison with those of other places. The leading object of the service was stated to be "for the benefit of commerce," and there is no doubt that, during the past two years, commerce and human life have both been benefited by the numerous storm-warnings given and heeded. Our marine interests look upon these reports as a most valuable aid, and their confidence in them increases with every fresh proof afforded of the fact that violent atmospheric movements (storms) can be predicted several hours in advance.

Mr. Buffalo Miller has, we understand, been haranguing the "Personal Liberty League" of Liquor Dealers for a week, to induce that body to indorse Mr. S. K. Dow, candidate for State Senator, for whom Miller has made all manner of pledges. Mr. Miller is actively at work among the saloon-keepers supporting Mr. Dow, on the ground that he will vote for the repeal of the Temperance law of 1873, and abolish the Sunday laws. The special advocates of Temperance and Sunday observance in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards are supporting Dow, as a better Temperance man than Woodard. Somebody is cheating.

Liberal and Democratic voters must remember that the political majority in the Legislature of the State will depend upon the result in this county. A full turn-out of the vote will elect a majority of Liberal Senators and Representatives from this county. The importance of every vote is obvious. The majority of the voters of this city are Liberals and Democrats, and they can, if they choose, elect their Senators and Representatives in nearly every city district. Even in the Seventh District, the indications are that the Liberals will elect two Representatives and possibly the Senator.

The canvass in the Second Congressional District has been an active one, that district containing more than two-thirds of the voters of the city. Mr. Harrison has been untiring in his efforts, and, if a full vote of the Liberal party be polled, will defeat Mr. Ward by a large majority. The district embraces Wards 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, and, if voters will go to the polls, he will have a majority in at least five of these wards. Voters of the West Division, who remember Mr. Ward's record in the Legislature, can judge whether he is the man to send to Congress, where there are applications for land and money subsidies reaching far into the millions.

The Third Congressional District includes Wards 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, the towns of Partington, Cicero, Elk Grove, Evanston, Hanover, Jefferson, Lake View, Leyden, Maine, New Trier, Niles, Northfield, Palatine, Proviso, Schaumburg, and Wheeling, and Lake County. The candidates are Mr. C. B. Farwell and Mr. J. V. LeMoyne. Despite the formidable majorities of preceding elections, Mr. LeMoyne has made a most vigorous canvass. The lavish use of money by the Grant candidate has succeeded in diverting some votes from the Liberal candidate to himself, but they have been purchased at a heavy cost. Mr. LeMoyne has, by the mere force of contrast, made more votes than his opponent has by purchase. It is now probable that he will carry each of the five city wards by a handsome majority. In the county there has been quite a revolution. There is a promise that the hitherto large majorities in the towns will be so reduced if not reversed, that there will be a large surplus left to meet Lake County. So seriously is Farwell impressed with the danger that he has opened headquarters at the Clarendon House, where any person desirous to sell his vote, or to contract for the delivery of votes, can find a customer. In the corruption of the Eighteenth Ward is Mr. Farwell's strongest hope; any Democrat residing there can have anything he wants if he will vote for Farwell. Mr. LeMoyne has made a brave fight against odds, and deserves the vote of every man who wants to be represented in Congress by an honorable, dignified, and competent gentleman.

The *Staats-Zeitung* of yesterday asks the following questions of its readers with reference to the candidates for the office of State's Attorney: "Who is in doubt as to whom he will have for State's Attorney? Shall it be the friend of the Germans, the present energetic official who has brought more criminals to punishment than any State's Attorney before him, the Free-Thinking Charles H. Reed, or the bitter Temperance scallawag (mucker) Turner, who, as State's Attorney, will turn everything in the direction of enforcing the Sunday and the Temperance laws?" This extract gives the relative positions of Mr. Reed and Mr. Turner, as they are presented to the Germans by Mr. Hesing,—Mr. Reed as a Free-Thinker and a non-enforcer of the law against Sunday liquor-selling, and Mr. Turner as an advocate of Temperance and of the enforcement of the Sunday law. It becomes an interesting question now to those who are not Germans, to know whether Mr. Reed is a Free-Thinker in his Biblical pursuits, and an advocate of the violation of law in his duties of preserving law and order. It would also be interesting to those who are not Germans to know if Mr. Reed authorized the *Staats-Zeitung* to place him in this position.

The Chicago produce markets were generally active and strong, yesterday, except provisions. Mess pork was dull and easier, at $15.00 for old, $14.90 for new, and $12.50@12.62½ seller December. Lard was quiet and steady, at 7¾c for cash, and 7¾@7¾c seller December, or seller January. Meats were quiet at 4¾@5c for part salted shoulders; 7¾c for ditto short ribs; and 8¾c short clear. Highwines were active and steady, at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were active and steady, at 13c for corn, and 14c for wheat, by sail to Buffalo. Flour was more active and steady. Wheat was active, but ½c lower, closing firmer at $1.08 for seller the month, and $1.08½ seller December. Corn was active, and advanced 1¾c, closing firm at 32¾c seller the month, and 32¾@32¾c seller December. Oats were active and ¾@¾c higher, but closed weak at 20¾c seller the month, and 23¾c seller December. Rye was more active and ½c higher, at 51¾c. Barley was active and firmer, closing at 63@63½c for No. 2, and 49@50c for No. 3. The hog market was active but weak, closing 10@15c lower than yesterday. There was a moderate amount of trading in the cattle and sheep markets at unchanged prices.

OUR UNHORSED COMMUNITY.

Chicago has the opportunity, enforced by a grave necessity, to profit by the experience of other cities, and meet the first suggestion of the horse-epidemic as it should be met. The animals attacked must be instantly released from work, carefully nursed, and judiciously, not heroically, treated. All experience shows the visitation thus received will be only temporary, but every attempt to tax the suffering horse will come back in loss to the owner. It is bad. It will be a serious disaster to many industrial enterprises, made worse by the waning season, but it cannot be avoided, even if for a brief period our streets wear a deserted aspect. And it will be wise to face the calamity as a general one. Our advices abundantly prove that it is useless to send the horses away to the country, where the disease may find them remote from skilful veterinary offices. Our New York and New England exchanges show that the farm districts have suffered with the city, with the benefits of treatment largely in favor of the latter. We have intelligence received by veterinary surgeons in this city of the spread of the malady in various near and remote sections of Northern Illinois. The only thing to be done is care for the dumb beasts affected, and an abundance of patience, expedients, and hard work for their masters. In this city, street travel yesterday was largely cut off, and a light drizzle of rain in the afternoon stampeded most of the remainder. It was remarked on all sides how wide-spread a concern for the well-being of the steeds has been suddenly awakened. The busiest men had time to blanket standing animals, and the spectacle has its culmination in the exhibition of a Jehu who leaped from his buggy on State street to rub the throat of his coughing horse with liniment. Teamsters drew lighter loads. The avenue equipages had general rest. The race of the omnibus on several lines seemed to have been run. The expectancy must be looked in the face, of still fewer street-cars to-day, not because the horses are seriously sick, but because the companies have determined they shall not become so, if a sensible respite in time can prevent it. With the necessary hauling of mails, express, and hotel vehicles, the question becomes more serious, but is in careful and experienced hands. Our community is essentially unhorsed. Not that, like Richard, they need to cry, "My kingdom for a horse." The call is rather for blankets and embrocations, and the vocation of the immortal Weston has a multitude of enforced disciples.

NATIONAL POLITICS VS. LOCAL CANDIDATES.

Mr. Henry Greenebaum appeared before a meeting of Temperance men, on Thursday evening, to explain to them why he proposed to withdraw from the popular movement for the suppression of crime in Chicago. The fact that a prominent German and Jewish banker should frequent a Presbyterian church to say to a number of Protestant clergymen that he intended to abandon the effort to suppress crime in Chicago, because the German and French Christians spend half of their Sundays in recreation enlivened with beer and wine, presents a new complication for the Mayor and police to stumble over. The general drift of Mr. Greenebaum's speech was unexceptionable. His observations on the election of a State's Attorney seem, however, to be open to criticism.

In connection with the subject of suppressing crime, Mr. Greenebaum thought proper to apologize for having signed a petition for the pardon of a man convicted of the crime of bribery. He also said that he was glad of the exposure of Mr. Reed's recommendations for pardon, but immediately added that he "would vote for him, since he was the best man," by which we suppose he meant that he was a better man than Mr. Turner. As Mr. Turner has never recommended the pardon of one hundred and six criminals, has filled many high and honorable positions, both civil and military, we are at a loss to understand upon what grounds Mr. Greenebaum publicly reproves Mr. Reed, and then declares his intention to vote for him. Mr. Greenebaum has inaugurated a movement for the suppression of crime. He has claimed that the *supersedeas* of the Supreme Court has been an obstacle in the way of speedy punishment of criminals, and he must be aware that the Prosecuting Attorney is solely responsible for the granting of a *supersedeas* in every case of plain guilt. He has read the list of the Prosecuting Attorney's applications for pardon, also a long list of *nolle prosequis* which the Prosecuting Attorney has issued, and the record of a long list forfeited bail-bonds that have never been collected. When Mr. Greenebaum says that he is glad that these exposures have been made, he must mean that he does not believe the present incumbent of the office of Prosecuting Attorney to be a fit man for the place. In adding immediately that he shall, nevertheless, vote for Mr. Reed, he certainly renders no service to the cause of law and order in Chicago.

It is true that Mr. Greenebaum does not stand alone among the prominent citizens of Chicago in this inconsistent position, though few others would have had the frankness to proclaim the fact. It seems to be morally impossible for a certain class of citizens, though possessing superior intelligence, to separate National politics from the questions of local government. If Mr. Greenebaum is heartily enlisted in the cause of suppressing crime in Chicago, and believes, as he seems to, that the present Prosecuting Attorney is not an efficient person for that office, it would certainly be difficult for him to maintain logically and intelligently that Mr. Reed should be re-elected unless he can show good reasons for believing that his competitor would be even less efficient, which he has not attempted to do. If some other gentleman, of equal position and influence with Mr. Greenebaum, believe that the composition of the Grant tickets for county officers, Aldermen, and members of the Legislature, contains many bad names and still propose to vote for these tickets because they were nominated by their party convention,—and there are many of these gentlemen in Chicago,—they convict themselves of the charge of bad citizenship. The election of next Tuesday presents an emergency for the exercise of a greater independence than the class of citizens of whom Mr. Greenebaum is a conspicuous example have been accustomed to maintain. There are Aldermen, County Commissioners, members of the Legislature, and local executive officials to be elected, who can have nothing to do with the machinery of National politics legitimately, and it is the duty of every good citizen to vote for men for these offices only after personally satisfying themselves of the competence and moral fitness of their candidates.

THE QUESTION OF MORAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge, in his well-meaning war against liquor-selling, has allowed his zeal to outrun his discretion, and, as always happens in such cases, has overshot the mark he intended to hit. At the temperance meeting on Thursday evening, the Reverend Doctor made a few remarks, in which he favored the hanging of the murderer and of hanging beside him the man who sold the liquor which made him drunk. In his first proposition, the Doctor is eminently sound and sensible, and nine-tenths of the people in this city will agree with him, and applaud the sentiment. If he had stopped there, his argument would have had logic and force, as well as sense, but he jumps to another conclusion, which is not only a very remarkable proposition with regard to the fixing of moral responsibility, but also has the effect to weaken his whole train of argument. Dr. Kittredge would hang not only the murderer, but also the man who sold him the liquor. Does he stop to think, if his proposition were adopted, what the legitimate results would be, and what an enormous and ghastly crop the gallows-tree would bear in this and every other community? If the man who sold the liquor is to be hanged, must not the man who made the liquor be hanged also? He is more guilty than the man who sold it, for, if he hadn't made it, the liquor-dealer would not have had it for sale. Then, if the men who make and sell the liquor are to be hanged, must not the man who built the distillery and set up the machinery, without which the manufacturer could not have made it nor the saloon-keeper sold it, be hanged also? While Dr. Kittredge is erecting his gallows-trees for the saloon-keeper, the distiller, the machinist, and the carpenter, he should also remember to put up one for the cooper who made the whiskey-barrels, and another for the teamster who carried them to the saloon. But these are not the only victims who must figure in Dr. Kittredge's Black List. The United States Government is an active partner in this whiskey business, and, out of the 89 cents of cost on each gallon, puts 60 cents into its Treasury. It, therefore, derives a handsome profit on every gallon manufactured, but it couldn't have done this unless Congress had enabled it to, by voting the tax. With regard to whiskey, therefore, if Dr. Kittredge's idea should ever be embodied in a law, it must involve the hanging in each murder case of the murderer, the saloon-keepers, the manufacturers, the machinists, the carpenters and contractors, the coopers and teamsters, the National Government, or at least that part of it concerned in the Whiskey Department, and a majority of Congressmen. After a few murders had taken place, it will be perceived that a handsome share of the population would be disposed of.

Those who remained would inevitably meet, sooner or later, the same doom, from the unfortunate fact that Dr. Kittredge's proposition is not only applicable to the case of whiskey, but to everything else which is calculated to produce death. A pistol kills more quickly than whiskey, and is generally designed for that purpose, while whiskey is not. Let us suppose one man murders another by shooting him. Then the murderer, the man who sold the pistol, and the men who made it and the cartridge are all equally guilty, and must hang. This would rapidly decimate the gun and pistol dealers, the turners, brass-finishers, steel, and ivory-workers, and the lead and powder manufacturers. There are other poisons besides whiskey which kill,—morphine, arsenic, strychnine, laudanum, &c. They are all more immediately fatal than whiskey, and they not only may be the cause of murder, but of suicide also, and by their sale, therefore, the life of every person is doubly imperilled,—first, at the hands of his enemy; second, at the hands of himself. Dr. Kittredge's proposition, therefore, would fill his row of gibbets with druggists, chemists, and physicians. In fine, the legitimate result of any such idea as Dr. Kittredge desires to see put into practice would be to hang the larger part of our population, in which event, in all probability, the remainder would hang themselves out of mere lonesomeness, with the exception of the excellent Doctor, who could then have all the world to himself, and manage it in accordance with his novel ideas of justice.

It seems to be the misfortune of many clergymen, whose sincerity of purpose cannot be doubted, that they err in one of two ways respecting great public questions which do not come immediately within the province of their special duties. They are apt either to steer clear altogether of these questions, and thus exert no influence at all upon them, or they take hold of them in such a rash and intemperate way that they do more harm than good to the cause they are advocating. They must approach worldly questions in a worldly way, as they approach spiritual questions in a spiritual way. They must have a practical knowledge of these questions, and a practical knowledge of men, their habits and modes of life, their early education, and the laws which govern them in relation to the society in which they move and the society which is above them—in some of which essentials we fear that Dr. Kittredge is deficient.

ALL THE WORLD SICK.

All calamities seem to run in cycles. They group themselves in systematic order, and recur at stated intervals of time as regularly as the planets in their orbits. One year is a year of hurricanes. Another is a year of earthquakes. Another is a year of great crimes. Last year was a year of disastrous conflagrations. All evils, miseries, curses, and calamities, physical, social, or moral, seem to combine themselves together in the revolutions of time as perfectly and symmetrically as the bits of glass in a kaleidoscope. The most curious feature of this grouping is, that it is confined to the bad things. The good things of earth seem to be diametrically opposed to each other, and to have no affinity for combination. They not only fail to come at regular intervals, but, when they do come, they come alone, as if they had stumbled upon the possessor by blind chance. There is no element of chance, however, in the visitations of the miseries. There is a masterly method in their combination, and a mathematical exactness in the calculation of their direful orbits. Having run through a complete programme of fires, floods, tornadoes, and earthquakes, and an equally complete series of criminal convulsion during the past four or five years, the world now seems to be coming down with ailments of various descriptions, and both its two-legged and four-legged population are sending for the doctor with cheerful unanimity, if not with pious resignation. Persia and India are sick abed with the cholera, and are rapidly spreading their horrible complaint all over Europe. The latest cable despatches report it as firmly seated in Russia, Prussia, and Hungary. In Gumbinnen, a town of Eastern Prussia, near Konigsberg, it has broken out with violence, and several fatal cases are reported. At Buda, Hungary, it is making serious ravages, and, from the location of that ancient city of the Danube, it must seriously threaten Pesth and Vienna, the former of which is directly opposite and the latter only 130 miles away. Meanwhile, the dreadful scourge has sent out scouts to prepare the way for the advance of the main body, and one of these scouts has appeared suddenly at Wexford, Ireland, covering Dublin on the one hand and the ocean on the other, and as Wexford does a large shipping business, it is not impossible that some of the cholerаic *avant-courriers* may take passage *via* Dublin and Liverpool for our shores, and make their appearance here in the early spring. At Stonington, Conn., there is a vessel-load of yellow fever, freshly brought from San Domingo, and blown into that quaint old port in stress of weather. A slip in the quarantine regulations may effect a landing for Yellow Jack, and there is no better traveller when he once gets his foot on terra firma. With the ravages of small-pox the country is already familiar. It has had its own way in almost every large city of the North, and when last heard from was in St. Louis. An English writer, Captain Butler, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, has just published a narrative of his travels and adventures in British America, in which he states that the ravages of the small-pox among the Indians of the Saskatchewan, during the past year, have been terrible. He says: "The tribes are fast vanishing before its ravages. British observers who have seldom passed severe comments on the fate of 'the poor Indian' in the United States, are themselves beginning to look with complacency on the 'entire disappearance' of the Indians in British America as a 'solution' of the troublesome questions which make their existence such an embarrassment." As a proof that all the world is sick, what man is there among us who can step forth, lay his hand upon his heart, and affirm that he hasn't got a cold, or a cough, or a catarrh; that he isn't wearing a compress at night on his chest, or a plaster by day upon his back; that his laundry-bill isn't 50 per cent larger than usual, simply in the item of handkerchiefs; that, in fact, he isn't in the condition of Heine's divinity, who implored the fisher-girl to make him a cup of tea and rum for he had the "divinest of catarrhs, and a cough that might last him forever?" It is a pleasant time for doctors, druggists, and old nurses, and mint and pennyroyal, rosemary, hops, and senna, and other good old herbs of grace, are the only floral tributes which snuffling, hacking man can conscientiously pay to the waning year. At the present rate of bifurcated epizootic progress, December will expire between a sneeze and a bark, if men do not expire before December comes.

But man is not alone in his misery. That patient, uncomplaining, badly-used drudge, who ministers to his pleasure and does the larger share of his work, is practically sympathizing with him, and bearing his miseries side by side with him. In most of the large cities the streets are either destitute of horses altogether, or they are filled with wretched, tottering beasts, dragging overloads, and perhaps falling dead in their harness. The great marts of trade and commerce are supernaturally silent. The docks are groaning under mountains of freight which cannot be moved. The markets are filled with decaying meats, and vegetables, and fish, which the marketmen cannot deliver to their customers. Warehouses are gorged with goods, and vessels are unable to discharge their cargoes. Street-cars, omnibuses, and public carriages of all kinds have had to suspend, and men of all conditions are on the same pedestrian level. Living men get with difficulty to living homes, and dead men find as much difficulty in getting to their long homes, and all this time the stables are filled with sick horses in various stages of their dreadful malady. The disease has commenced to appear in our own city, and it is useless to disguise the fact that, before the week is over, under the influence of the present damp and unwholesome weather, we shall be as badly off as the Eastern cities. The only gleam of brightness which has appeared in this epizootic darkness is the fact that the oxen have escaped the malarious influences of the atmosphere, and in most places they have been impressed into service to do the small tithe of work they can, in their slow, heavy, and unwilling way. But even this small hope seems to be badly grounded, as the Treasury Department has just issued a circular to the Collectors at the various ports, instructing them to be on the lookout to prevent the importation of neat cattle or hides from countries where the hoof-and-mouth disease is prevalent, the Department having received information that this disease has again broken out in the Argentine Republic. With the cholera in Europe, the small-pox, and yellow fever, and a universal influenza in this country, with the horse-disease in every stable and a cattle-complaint looming up on the miasmatic horizon, it is within bound to say that all the world is sick and wants the doctor. Even the wild deer on the frontier, according to the testimony of hunters, is afflicted with a terrible epidemic, resembling the horse-disease, and large numbers of dead and dying deer are found in the woods, which is a bad look-out for venison-eaters and jelly this winter. Under the circumstances, we do not see that we can offer any other advice, additional to what the physicians of bipeds and quadrupeds administer, except to recognize the situation as part and parcel of the eternal fitness of things, take as good care as you can of your own and your horse's nose, and trust to the consolation of philosophy to compensate for the impositions of fatality.

THE GERMAN VOTE OF ILLINOIS.

The importance of the influence and power which the German citizens of this country exercise in our politics has never been felt more notably than in the present campaign, and nowhere more sensibly than in the State of Illinois. It is conceded that the direction which the German vote of this State shall take next Tuesday will largely determine the result. It is, therefore, a source of gratification to find the bulk of the German population in this State and Missouri siding with the Liberal cause. Among a people so prone as the Germans to follow their own convictions quietly and unostentatiously, it is always difficult to foretell with certainty what they intend to do. But, from the very beginning of the Liberal movement, there have been many bonds of sympathy between it and the Germans. Progress and Reform finds a prompt response from a people who are largely incited to emigration from their native land by the absence and repression of all progress and all reform in their own Governments. The fact that the German-Americans are an active, energetic, and frugal people, serves to explain why, though slow to change, they should have hastened in such large numbers to join a movement in favor of pure government, with motives and principles akin to their ideas of justice.

Among no class of citizens heretofore belonging to, and acting with, the Republican party, has the defection in favor of the Liberal movement been so large as among the Germans. The identification of Senator Schurz with the reform party, as one of its originators and leaders, and the confidence and respect which he commands among his countrymen, have combined to attract the Germans everywhere. In this State, particularly, the readiness with which the most influential German citizens joined Mr. Schurz, along with the growing idea that Liberalism is largely a German movement, has secured the support of a greater proportion of the Germans than any other political change the country has ever seen. With the cessation of the war, and the emancipation of the slaves, the natural bonds between the Germans and the Republican party were severed. Their allegiance might easily have been retained by a continued effort at good government, and by honesty in the administration of public affairs. But it was unnatural to expect any German sympathy with the spirit of despotism and intolerance which was developed everywhere by the Republican party. Whether this took the shape of a vindictive National policy toward the South, or by deposing and putting down every man who lifted up his voice against notorious abuses, it was equally opposed to the character and sentiments of the German people. They have found it difficult to understand why white people should be proscribed and disfranchised when they themselves fought for the enfranchisement of the blacks. They have not been able to comprehend why Schurz, and Sumner, and Trumbull should be hounded as traitors because they insisted upon necessary investigations and indispensable reforms. The German vote of Illinois, it is estimated, will reach 60,000. This vote, or even a fair proportion of it, can elect Mr. Koerner, and give the vote of the State to Horace Greeley next Tuesday, and will do so, if the other supporters of the Liberal cause stand by their guns with equal courage.

In the proclamation of President Grant, renewing the discrimination against French vessels, and in the consequent detention at Havre of scores of ships that should sail for New York, Frenchmen may see some of the results, that will be multiplied, if they persist in their retrograde commercial policy. International commerce knows two systems of duties,—the discriminating, or differential, and the reciprocal. Under the reciprocal arrangement, nations admit each other's vessels on equal terms; but under the differential system there is no such mutual equalization, and a higher duty is imposed, say, by France, on goods imported in American vessels, than on those imported in French bottoms. The discrimination is in favor of the domestic ship-owners; the purpose is to divert into their hands as much as possible of the commerce of the country. When the United States began its existence, the differential system was in vogue throughout the world. By the act of Congress, of May 21, 1828, the President was authorized, whenever any foreign nation abandoned the discrimination against American vessels, to revoke any similar duties enforced by us against its ships. We have reciprocal relations under this act with every commercial nation of importance, except Portugal and Spain. France withheld reciprocal concessions until 1867, and then stipulated that the agreements could be terminated at will. The Government, since the Franco-Prussian war, has been of a Protectionist complexion, and would gladly revoke all of the liberal commercial treaties negotiated by Napoleon. This they cannot do, as they are bound by the Franco-Austrian treaty until 1876, and till then must treat all nations equally. But in the case of the United States, they have taken advantage of their power to end the agreement without notice, and have reimposed differential duties on cargoes imported into France in American bottoms. The President, as bound by the act of 1828, has thereupon renewed the discriminating duties levied on cargoes imported into American ports in French vessels. There the case stands. The French, who have much to learn in commercial common sense, saw only two contingencies. If American shippers paid the differential duties, so much would be gained to the French Treasury. If they would abandoned the business, no much was gained to French shippers. They found what they gained as loss and set the

The month has now elapsed during wh oil-producers of Pennsylvania agreed n down their wells. Pumping has been under a system which, if it could possi become almost oppressive monopoly, force crude oil up to $5 a barrel. The title of the Petroleum Producers' Agency association has been formed, establish immense bank, or agency, through all oil shall be bought and which shall maintain the price at the figure given, and which shall control the product oil by prohibiting the sinking of new wells restricting the production of those in op Another object of the Agency is to make combination with the railroads, in order rates of freight, and create a monopoly of portation, with the purpose of still furth manding the market. Combinations of th have been attempted in nearly every branch of industry, from time immemorial, but has ever yet achieved a permanent success. Human nature and inanimate nature are to them, and they fail, inevitably.

A novel strike is now threatened in Pa and one which will present some new feat in the science of labor. The Empire Minstrel actresses are combining for a strike, the point of grievance being that they are re upon "to do" duty one week at one the and another week at another, to the exclusion other actors who would under the old have to be engaged." It is difficult to see, ever, how they can strike with any prof themselves, as they are engaged upon w contracts, in breaking which they render selves liable for damages. Should the really take place, notwithstanding the damages, it is sad to contemplate the British play-going public may have to do upon amateurs for their amusement.

The Trustees of the public institutions this State find that the levy of 1873 will no mit appropriations sufficient for the needs of State charities for the next two years, and resolved to ask for an adequate allowance paid out of the revenues of 1873 and 1874. least two and a quarter millions will be wan more than twice as much as the present levy afford them. The State Penitentiary, whi self-supporting, is the only institution that not ask for an extra appropriation.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. E. M. Haines, of Waukega withdrawn as a Liberal candidate for the L lature, in order that Richard Bishop, of Henry, may have the full vote.

—The attempts of the Chicago *Times* to up O'Conor tickets for the Illinois Legis have been sickly failures. The following the Twentieth District, is a sample respo It was by the Chicago *Times* that I am placed nation for the State Senate. I was not very grateful; yet I must decline being a can under any circumstances, as I have already my support to W. S. Cook, and never failed in matters of politics. Mark this language. every well-wisher for society to make this his until the victory is gained. Be at the polls as as there is yet time. It is a short struggle; business; emulate your votes when necess We submit the law and order ticket for your proval and ratification, invoking upon our action the of God, and the favorable judgment of the

On behalf of the Committee on Address,
C. H. FOWLER, Chairman.
On behalf of the Committee of Seventy,
S. R. GOODING, Chairman.
On behalf of the Committee of Fifteen,
W. W. EVARTS, Chairman.
On behalf of the Election Committee,
A. T. MORRISON, Chairman.

After some discussion in reference to raising money to p

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ple or principles.
Magie, of the Canton *Register*, who ma
n for the Legislature, and could not
the managers that it would be safe to
names on the ticket, now advises Rep
to give half their support to an O'C
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ldridge, of Belvidere, forgiving Hast
yet mindful that the season for "
" is not yet safely passed, has secur
e of his associates on the ticket that "
blican voter cast his votes evenly."
r. O. M. Long, our Consul to Panama, h
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ven in Georgia it is impossible to keep
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unday, of the Richview (Ill.) *Democ*
the Liberal nominations for the Leg
"because," he says, "we devoutly wi
yman Trumbull may be re-elected to
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the Springfield *Register*, in a compliment
ice of the campaign-work of the Hon. E
Bummel, Secretary of State, says:
Bummel is well satisfied with the political
ills extended campaign, embracing count
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e St. Louis *Republican* says:
vass of seventy-eight counties of this
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will be but little difference, one way or anot
odison's vote for Governor. We count th
ast to Grosch and a majority for Dr
the Republicans every member of the Le
y from St. Louis, there would still be a De
ajority in the Lower House of overshirty.
t is evident that Longstreet refrains all
ol sentiments," said the Cincinnati
o weeks ago. "General Longstreet's
declaring for Grant shows a nobility
hich few Southern men possess," says
rk *Times*.
Liberals of Philadelphia have decl
an outside tally of votes, on elec
that cheating in the count may be
adily detected.
ote of Georgia, Oct. 2, for Governor, h
ficially declared, and we compare it w
preceding regular election of Gover
ws:

	1868.		1872.
Dem.....	76,356	Smith, Lib.....	189,567
Rep.....	89,526	Walker, Rep.....	47,548
.....	159,883	Total.....	144,115
maj.....	7,171	Lib. maj.....	41,952

ock pretty much killed Republican
gia."
Springfield Republican says agents
re are around with their pocket-bo
up the game" in Western Massa
adds: "Mr. Dawes seems determi
ous of this canvass with a furnish
n."
ister in the Philadelphia *Press* speaks
ron Legislature-elect as "the birds
ds who will collect at Harrisburg

Woman's Homestead and Labor
ity in Massachusetts has unanim
Wheeler, of Milford, for Governor,
ral ticket under the banner of Franki
ter.
McCool declines the nomination of the
l Democracy" for Mayor of New York,
support Abraham R. Lawrence, the
and Liberal Republican candidate.
t. Louis *Republican* says of the pros
issouri:
probably carry every Congressional Di
State, except perhaps the First, and mo
ston, Mo., Bland is now certain; so is Gra
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ubtful. Our State canvassers, from West
have done splendid work, and everything
ion has his Organ announces that h
tart a paper in Philadelphia; beti
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e of 4,000,000 to spend.
ast year's vote of California, appo
ng the Congressional Districts, give
as follows: First, 3,018 Republican
634 Republican; Third, 1,194 Repub
rth, 1,373 Democratic.
al gentlemen who reconstructed Ala
the happy thought of putting in t
k a law making it a *penal offense* t
registered voter. As nothing is easi
ter citizens of color indefinitely, Geo
managers have been freely indu
illusions of hope. Fancy their fe
overing that all the Liberal comm
d canvassers have been industrious
the Supplemental Enforcement a
poisoned chalice do have a queer wa
around home sometimes.
ngressional outlook, so far as Ken
erned, could hardly be more sa
In only two of the districts, in fact
thing approaching a serious contest
Courier-Journal.

THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

Insurance Ticket Put in the Field for Legislature and Council.

Address to the Voters of Chicago and Cook County.

The "Committee of Seventy" met at the
Sailors' Exchange, LaSalle street, near Madi
on last evening, Judge Gookins in the chair.
There were twenty members present.
The Committee of Eight to appoint men to
form the "Law and Order ticket" at the
ch reported that they had made judicious se
ons in nearly all the wards, and the men
minated would be on hand and give the tickets
ll good citizens. The report was adopted.
On motion, the committee was authorized to
ll vacancies that may occur.
Mr. Keller, from the Committee on Elections,
ported a supplementary report, which, after
me talk, was adopted.

THE TEMPERANCE TICKET.

Additional are the nominations made:
For Senator—First District—Representative, J. B.
Preble. Second District—Representative, C. H.
Percy. Third District—Representatives, C. P.
Holden, C. G. Wicker. Fourth District—No nomination.
For Representative, Ingall Gisson, High
Sheriff—Sixth District—Representatives, O. P.
Kinsley, Seventh District—Senator, Samuel Hammond.
For Aldermen—First Ward, W. H. Richardson; Second
Ward, George Ward, Henry Stevens; Third Ward, David Coey;
Fourth Ward, F. W. Warren; Fifth Ward, A. H.
Reed, F. W. Warren, George H Lidsell; Fifth Ward, A. H.
Sheldon; Sixth Ward, Henry Stevens; Seventh
Ward, George Manierre; Eighth Ward, Matthew
Laflin, George Manierre; Ninth Ward, Avery
Skinner; Tenth Ward, E. Quirk; Eleventh Ward, Twelfth
Ward, Fourteenth Ward, P. Quirk; Fifteenth Ward,
Thirteenth Ward, Avery
Skinner; Sixteenth Ward, no nomination; Seventeenth Ward, R.
Lehmer; Eighteenth Ward, no nomination; Twen-
tieth Ward, Nicholas Ward, no nomination; Twen-
ty-first Ward, George Weimer.
For Police Commissioner, West Chicago, Charles A.
Starkweather; North Chicago, Malcolm McDowell.

THE ADDRESS.

The Committee on Address submitted the
following, which was adopted:

To the Voters of Chicago and Cook County:

In the midst of an existing complaint on national
affairs, you are confronted with a new question of
municipal importance. While debating into
what hands it will be safest to entrust the execution
of national laws, we are reminded by the fact that laws
regarding our domestic safety are not enforced. A de-
fective police force for the intelligence of the community re-
quires that we should make a plain statement of what
we propose to do, and why we propose to do it.
We exist by the appointment of a public meeting of
citizens, called to "keep the peace," and were created to use
all reasonable means to secure the impartial enforce-
ment of law, and to protect the public peace.
We are banded together for public servants, because
we see in the careless, corrupt, and inefficient manner
in which the police force is now commonly known
as the "Jack Reevers' Congress," held in Chicago,
during the summer, resolving "that they would
not be subservient," it is not sumptuary; it is only pro-
tective. Founded upon common law, it simply holds
to the same dealer, his all other men, responsible for
their acts.
We have a right to a safe and peaceable Sabbath, an
institution woven into the early history of our country,
and underlying its vigor and prosperity.
We cannot be misled by any noisy and disorderly un-
ion of our liberties by corrupting the public morals,
lowering the general intelligence, and by discour-
aging productive industry. We can neither blot out
the past nor the future. Remember, whoever
has shocked the whole country.
We must deny any man's right to complain at being
prevented from disturbing the public peace and order.
We ask no favor. We regard personal protection
and safety to personal safety. Personal liberty does
not allow a man to use his property to the injury of
others. The ox that is wont to push with his horns
must be restrained to secure the common.
Remember all this matter alone. The assassin stab-
bing his sleeping babe, cries, "Let me alone." Jeff.
Davis cried only "to be let alone." Devils cried out
to Christ only "to be let alone." More boldness than any
other final descent. We must take the local or-
ganization of politics, and vote for men.
We recognize in this no party lines. If good men,
true men, capable men, can be elected of both
parties, we do not interfere. If only one of them is to
be voted we indorse him. If neither, then we must
nominate ourselves. Some of the candidates in legisla-
tive districts, where we have made no nomi-
nations, have been driven by advocacy of which
themselves with the law and order movement.
Others have not committed themselves, and, being
left to pass no positive information, rather than do
injustice we leave them to their respective
parties.
To oppose the Sun and Rain League—the anti-tax-
and anti-Sabbath party—because they occa-
sionally have would convert our city into a slaughter-
house, by enabling our butchers to cut down with taxes; because
they delude thousands of homes and threaten all
with ruin; because they generate and nurse ignorance;
because they generate and nurse ignorance;
corruption; because they desecrate the Sabbath,
insulting God's law and enlightened conscience;
because they are habitually lawless; because
their success

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

The receipts of currency from the country continue large, and the return flow of capital has evidently begun. This is the effect of better collections in the country, and is relieving, to a considerable extent, the pressure on the part of merchants for loans to meet maturing liabilities. The currency, however, which comes in through the hands of the merchants makes no accumulation of loanable funds here; it is immediately turned into New York exchange, and goes forward to pay Eastern debts. The movement will, however, help to relieve the New York market, and in a week or so we shall feel the reflex influence here. The deposits of the banks are not increasing, but bankers who have customers in the packing business are preparing to meet heavy demands from them during the next few weeks, and to do this, are reducing their loans to other departments of trade as much as possible.

New York exchange was higher to-day, in consequence of the heavy demand to meet maturing liabilities to Eastern creditors. Sales were made, between banks, from par to 50c per $1,000 premium.

In the open market, good commercial paper, with two names, sells at 1½ per cent per month, and the money is not to be had, outside of banks, for less. This is, however, an appreciable reduction on the rates paid last week.

Tuesday, Nov. 5, is a legal holiday in New York, and all acceptances maturing in New York City on that day become due on Monday, Nov. 4.

PRODUCTION OF BULLION IN CHICAGO.

The reduction of ores for the separation of precious metals is getting to be an important business in this city. There are now three companies engaged in the business, all of them producing more or less silver bullion, viz., the "Swansea," the "Chicago," and the "Brighton." The latter is a new company organized during the summer. Its works were built this fall, and its first deposit of silver bars of its own production made in the bank to-day. All of the companies buy their ores chiefly in Salt Lake City, and altogether they are now using at the rate of about twelve thousand tons per annum of the ores as they come from the mines. This twelve thousand tons produces about $1,500,000 of silver bullion, and, say, $500,000 of lead. The whole business will, however, be greatly increased in 1873. The Swansea Company alone have contracted to take one-half of the whole product of ores from the noted Emma mine for six months. This will be probably a hundred thousand tons. The total silver product of the Swansea Company's works in this city will probably be at least $3,000,000 next year, and it is believed that within two years the total product in silver bars of all the reduction works in Chicago will reach at least $10,000,000. The freight on the ores from Salt Lake to Omaha is $12 per ton, and from Omaha to Chicago $5.50 per ton. The transportation of the vast bulk of ores that will come to Chicago as this business grows, will be an important feature to the Union Pacific and its connecting lines to this city. Should the business increase to the extent confidently anticipated by those now engaged in it, the establishment of an Assay office and a Branch Mint here by the Government will become almost a necessity.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows, this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	116	116¼
5-20s of '62	111¼	112
5-20s of '64	111¼	112
5-20s of '65	112	112¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114	114¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	114	114¼
10-40s	108	108¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110¼	111
U. S. currency 6s	113¼	113¾
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		99 and int.
Cook County 7s		99 and int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	93@95	
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	108¾@110¼	

RAILWAY AND GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

The following shows the prices of the leading railway stocks and government bonds on Monday 28, as compared with the prices of the same at 2 o'clock p. m., to-day, Nov. 1:

	Oct. 28.	Nov. 1.
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov.	116¼	*112¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July	115¼	114¾
American gold	113	112¾
N. Y. Central & Hudson	95¼	95
Chicago & Rock Island	109¾	109¼
Northwest common	80¼	81¼
Pacific Mail	93¼	94¼
St. Paul preferred	76¼	75¼
St. Paul common	57¼	58¼
Ohio & Mississippi	47	47¼
Western Union Telegraph	78	79¼
Erie	53	53¼
Union Pacific	39¼	38¼
Lake Shore	92¼	92¼
Cincinnati, Chicago & Indiana Central	35¼	35¼

*Ex. interest Nov. 1.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Nov. 1.

CITY PROPERTY.

F st, bet Gage and Tucker sts, e f, Lot 13, dated July 8; consideration, $700.

Lot 53, of Lots 2 and 3, in Block 23, Sec 29, 39, 14, dated Oct. 26; consideration, $1,000.

Clayton st, bet Morgan and Fisk sts, n f, 25x84¼ ft, dated May 14; consideration, $800.

Lot 46, in Block 2 of Harrison's Blocks 1 and 2, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $850.

East 22 ft of Lot 7 of Lot 4, in Block 8, Rockwell's Addition, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $2,700.

Ashland av, s of and near Brigham st, e f, Lot 4, dated Oct. 17; consideration, $750.

North av, bet Ashland av and [illegible] Road, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $800.

Lot 47, in [illegible] st, in Wright's n ½ n w ¼ of s w ¼, 39, 14, dated July 16; consideration, $850.

May st, bet McMullen court and Walch st, w f, Lot 17, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,000.

May st, bet Eighteenth and Lake sts, w f, Lot 19, dated Oct. 16; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 58, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $900.

West Indiana st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, Lot 80, dated Oct. 24; consideration, $1,300.

Third st, bet Ashland av and Armour st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,400.

West Harrison st, bet Centre av and May st, n f, Lot 8, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $3,600.

Oakley st, bet Polk and Taylor sts, w f, 125x125¼ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $4,375.

Lincoln st, bet Jackson and Van Buren sts, w f, 22¼ ft to alley, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $10,000.

The premises No. 41 Winchester av, dated Sept. 25, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

Same as the above, dated Sept. 21, 1871; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 6, in Block 25, of s e ¼ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated Aug. 12; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 31, in Block 6, of McNeill's Blocks 6 to 8, in Wright's Addition, dated June 11; consideration, $4,000.

Lowe av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 9; consideration, $600.

Lots 20 to 24, in Block 2, of Brown's Blocks 2 and 13, in Lee's s w ¼, Sec 12, 39, 13, dated June 24; consideration, $2,000.

Undivided 1-9 of s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼, Sec 2, 39, 13, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $1,600.

Douglas Park av, s w cor of Collins st, entire Block, dated Aug. 14; consideration, $30,000.

Winchester av, 144 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x114¼ ft, dated Oct. 23; consideration, $1,100.

Eleventh st, bet Aberdeen and Sholto sts, n f, lots 60 and 61, with improvements, dated June 20; consideration, $6,000.

Mitchell st, bet Ashland av and Laflin st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 2; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 27 and 28 in Block 3 of Morgan's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 12, 39, 13, with improvements, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, 400 ft e of Orchard av, 100x200 ft, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 25 in Pine Grove, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $35,000 (containing 4 88-100 acres.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

S ½ of Lots 5 and 6 in Block 4 of Wilson et al n w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 13, 38, 14, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $3,145.

S ½ of n ½ of same, dated Aug. 20; consideration, $967.

Burtis av, n w corner of Fiftieth st, e f, 120x124¼ ft, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $1,000.

Robey st, s w corner of Fiftieth st, s f, 398¼x124¼ ft, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $5,000.

Prairie av, e f, 50x150 3-10 ft, in s ½ of s w ¼ of Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,625.

Lots 1 to 3, of w 4¼ acres west of railroad in s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated July 23; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 6, in Block 2 of Mark's Subdivision of Lots 15 and 16, in Sec. 18, 38, 14, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $1,150.

Lots 37 and 40, in Block 1 in s e ¼ of Kedzie's s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $6,000.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Active, unchanged. Quotable at 14c for wheat and 13c on corn to Buffalo. Lower lake rates not named. Boston rates, 37c on corn, via Western Transportation Company's steamers. Grand Trunk and Northern Transportation steamers not on the market. The engagements reported were: To NEW YORK—Prop Vanderbilt, wheat, through rate. To BUFFALO—Schrs Christine Nilsson and I. N. Foster, wheat at 14c; bark Oneota, schr San Jacinto, Lottie Wolf, Goff, Evaline, Monitor, Oliver Culver, and Sheldon, corn at 13c; schr Laura Belle (rejected wheat at 3 houses) (yesterday p. m.) at 14½c; schr Adirondack, wheat at 14c (yesterday p. m.); schr America, Montmorenci and Homer, corn at 13c. To GODERICH—Schr Montpelier, corn, p. t. Total capacity equal to 300,000 bushels of corn and 78,000 of wheat.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Grain freights steady at 14c, and 13c for wheat to Buffalo and Oswego. No charters reported to-day.

BUFFALO, Oct. 30.—Rates easier. Charters reported by Captain Thos. Collins: Schr Rainbow, paving stone to Cleveland at $4.50 per cord; schr Vanota, coal to Detroit at $1.25 per ton, free; schr Eveline, water lime to Milwaukee at 14c per brl, f o b; schr John Wesley, railroad iron to Toledo at $1.00 per ton, f o b; schr Valentine, marble to Toledo at $1.25 per ton, free. Reported by the Salt Company: Schr H. F. Murry, salt to Sandusky at 7c per brl, f o b; schr Shupe, salt to Cleveland at 5c per brl, f o b; prop Wm. M. Tweed, salt to Chicago, at 20c per brl, f o b.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the past twenty-four hours; and for the corresponding date a year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1872.	RECEIPTS. 1871.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1871.
Flour, brls	8,509	5,412	5,692	1,739
Wheat, bu	105,060	43,290	86,051	70,393
Corn, bu	57,255	107,162	468,461	135,635
Oats, bu	44,400	86,790	27,875	54,350
Rye, bu	4,915	10,200	....	....
Barley, bu	46,850	12,870	45,414	10,886
Grass seed, lbs	105,010	77,305	1,835	....
Flax seed, lbs	122,210	....	84,795	....
Broom corn, lbs	104,700	121,089	12,440	9,166
Cured meats, lbs	121,241	23,230	461,000	154,146
Beef, brls	208	1,353	90	601
Pork, brls	118	....	1,207	4
Lard, lbs	23,480	23,385	62,500	147,925
Tallow, lbs	31,859	30,075	....	6,980
Butter, lbs	151,808	40,040	12,560	19,816
Dressed hogs, No.	10	3	....	....
Live hogs, No.	4,320	10,922	4,916	5,831
Cattle, No.	2,573	1,382	36	405
Sheep, No.	1,362	826	....	194
Hides, lbs	149,683	219,732	85,890	92,923
Highwines, brls	198	487	383	410
Wool, lbs	4,500	25,798	54,580	26,657
Potatoes, bu	14,310	2,618	407	1,154
Lumber, m feet	1,819	5,671	2,073	2,089
Shingles, m	1,050	5,960	1,454	1,411
Lath, m	216	762	290	240
Salt, brls	186	1,200	2,191	1,220

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,509 bu corn, 2,023 bu oats, 544 bu rye, 3,313 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 245 cars wheat, 72 cars and 11,800 bu corn, 42 cars oats, 6 cars rye, 88 cars barley. Total (453 cars), 185,000 bu.

The wisdom of the adage (Celtic in its origin) that "single misfortunes never come alone, and the greatest of all possible evils is usually followed by one much greater," is exemplified in the progress of the horse-disease. All through the past summer the pressure for freight accommodations has been unusually severe. Property could not be moved, either East or West, half as rapidly as wanted, and the scarcity of lake vessels was accompanied by a glut on the railroads. Now that both steam and wind have proven inadequate to meet our wants, the horse-power is giving out, all over the country, materially increasing the difficulty of effecting transfers of persons and movable property.

Fortunately, there is good reason to hope that the equine interruption will prove to be only temporary, and it is well that it is so, for it would be exceedingly difficult to apply the same rule in horses that we do in vessels—increase the production at will.

There are few persons who have any idea of the extent to which the wheels of commerce are clogged all over the country by the horse-disease. In Boston the wholesale trade is almost completely suspended, and New York has suffered serious interruption, while in other minor business centres the clog is badly felt. In Chicago, we are not yet so badly off in this respect as the people of most other cities, so that "we have much to be thankful for."

The New York *Sun* thus states the situation:

The grain and flour merchants feel the effects of the disease as much as any department of trade. It is their busy season. The fall crops are beginning to pour into market by railroad and by canal, and foreign orders are being rapidly received. The canals are virtually closed, the tow horses being down with the prevailing distemper. The boats that continue running have advanced freights to such an enormous figure that the transportation of consignments already purchased, from Oswego to Buffalo, will more than eat up the profits on the grain. The railroad depot and cars contain thousands of bushels of grain and thousands of barrels of flour, and each hour adds largely to their number. The companies are unable to deliver it, and the owner cannot hire it carted to his warehouse. To reship it by another railroad line or by water is impossible, as the approaches to the cars or vessels are clogged with the accumulation of a week's business. So uncertain is transportation that scarcely any business has been done by the grain dealers for several days, and thousands of dollars have been lost through inability to cart breadstuffs. In the docks are hundreds of canal boats, which have been towed from Albany, which are lying idle, waiting for an opportunity to discharge their cargoes. This it will be impossible for them to do for a week to come, and possibly the boats will be so long detained that they will be unable to make another trip this season. The delay is aggravating because of the demand for boats to bring to the Eastern market the large quantities of grain which are *en route* on the great lakes.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets, with the exception of provisions, were generally more active to-day, and stronger in prices, under a good demand, both speculative and for shipment. The receipts were again light, except in wheat, and the shipping movement was a liberal one, which, in view of a previously reported decrease in stocks, tended to general firmness, in addition to the fact that New York was higher in most departments.

CROP REPORTS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes the very pertinent suggestion that nine-tenths of the expenditures in printing the annual reports of the Agricultural Bureau be transferred to the monthly summaries which are given to the daily press. In this case the monthly information might be more comprehensive, and less tardy. That is just what is wanted. No one reads the annual reports, while millions of people are vitally interested in reading the monthly summaries, and would be still more interested if they could obtain them "fresh from the mint," instead of being obliged to wait till the end of the month for information that was collated at the beginning. Not more than two or three out of those millions care anything about the reports after their effects on prices has been experienced, and that is long before the annual sheets are evolved from the leisurely haste that reins supreme in the printing office at Washington,—where promptitude is ungenteel, and anything like hurry is a mortal offence. The grocery trade was fairly active, with no decided change in values, though sugars continue excited, with still an upward tendency. Coffees were less buoyant than at the commencement of the week, prices having "eased up" a little at the East. The demand for syrups and spices continues active at the quoted prices. Rice, soaps, and other articles were comparatively steady. In the dry goods market only a moderate amount of trading was done, and prices underwent no important change, the general feeling being firm. Butter was more quiet, and less firm, but without quotable variation in prices. The cheese trade was fairly active at former prices, or at 13½@14½c for Western, and at 15@16c for New York factory. Prices have recently advanced 6d in Liverpool, and are quoted ½c higher in New York. Coal remains firm at the quotations. In the market for salt fish there was a liberal amount of trading, and prices were uniformly firm. No. 1 shore mackerel advanced 25c per half brl, or to $10.50@10.75, with which exception our quotations remain unchanged. Dried fruits were in demand, with prices generally steady. Hay continues weak, and quotations are 50c per ton lower than on yesterday. Hides remain dull and declining. No change took place in the leather market. Oils ruled quiet, with no change of importance in values. Lumber met with a fair trade to-day, former prices being generally sustained. Building materials were fairly active and without quotable change. The demand for bricks is falling off, and prices are a shade easier. Iron, tin, copper, zinc, etc., continue active and steady. Nails were in good demand at $6.12½@6.25 as a basis. Naval stores moderately active for the season. The demand for wool is increasing at the East, and dealers report a firmer feeling in the market here. Hops and broomcorn are quiet, excepting a light local demand for immediate consumption. Seeds quiet and prices a shade easier for clover and timothy. Poultry and game in fair supply, and good request. Eggs firmer. Potatoes firmer for strictly choice peachblows; mixed and white very dull at any price. Apples are in good demand, and prices are ranging higher. Other fruits in fair request at current prices.

Highwines were firm, and active to the extent of the offerings, New York being quoted strong, though quiet. Sales were reported of 300 brls at 89c per gallon.

Lake freights were in fair demand at the rates of yesterday, and would have been active, had the supply permitted. There were but few vessels offering, and it is stated that the number in the river was scarcely ever so small as now, since the war. A total of 18 charters were reported, including two last evening, which will carry out 85,000 bu wheat and 310,000 bu corn. Rates were 14c on wheat and 13c on corn to Buffalo, and 37c on corn, by through route, to Boston.

The rates of insurance on grain cargoes to Buffalo have been raised to $2.40 per $100 for the remainder of the season of navigation. The rate to Oswego has been fixed at $3.00, and to Montreal at $4.00 per $100 for the same period.

Provisions were dull, with a tendency downward, notwithstanding the reported stronger feeling in hogs at the Stock Yards. Mess pork was weak, owing the presence of large stocks of old, which, though held at the recent advance ($15.00), may yet be thrown upon the market at any moment, and can scarcely be sold at much above the price of new pork many days longer. Either one must go up or the other must go down so soon as new pork is placed on the market in sufficient quantities to meet the consumptive demand. Probably this consideration made the market easier for December delivery, while the more deferred options were nominally steady. Lard was dull but unchanged. Meats were quiet and steady, green hams being wanted, with none offering. The number of hogs in the United Kingdom is reported at 4,000,000, which is a decrease of about 150,000 head from last year. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, old held at $15.00; new pork, $14.00; do, seller December, $12.50@12.62½; do seller January, $12.50; do seller February, nominal; do seller March, $12.65@12.75; do, seller April, $12.80@12.85. Lard, cash, 7⅝c for new; do seller December, 7⅜@7⅝c; do, seller January, 7¾c; do, seller February, 7⅞c; do, seller March, 7⅞@8c; dry salted shoulders, 5@5⅛c; short ribs, 6⅜c; other descriptions entirely nominal. Sweet pickled hams, 11½@12c, and green hams firm at 8½@8⅝c for present delivery; 8¼@8⅜c seller November; 8@8⅛c seller December. Green shoulders, 4@4⅛c; do, short ribs, 6⅜@7c. Meats, 15 to 20 days in salt, quotable at 4¼@5c for shoulders; 7½@8c for short ribs, and 8¼@8⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, seller December, quoted at 4½@4⅝c. English meats, for delivery in December and January, 6¼@6⅝c for Cumberlands; 6⅞c for short ribs, or long clear; 7c for short clear; 8¼@8⅜c for long cut hams. Mess beef, $8.00@8.50; extra mess do, $9.00@10.00; beef hams, $27.00. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease quotable at 5½@6¼. Sales were reported of 300 brls old pork at $15.00; 250 brls regular do seller December at $12.50; 150 tcs new lard at 7⅝c; 20,000 lbs shoulders, 20 days in salt, at 4½c; 50 boxes do at 5⅛c; 40,000 lbs short ribs, in salt 35 days, at 8c; 115 brls city butchers' tallow at 8½c.

Flour was in better demand, chiefly on the lower grades of spring extras, which were wanted for shipment, while the better qualities of flour were in light request. Prices were unchanged. Mill-stuffs were firmer all round, and buckwheat flour was steadier. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Magnolia) at $10.00; 50 brls do (Jewel) at $8.50; 50 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Big Loaf) at $6.75; 100 do (Minnesota) at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.00; 50 brls do at $5.75; 100 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.10; 100 brls do at $4.75; 1,100 brls do on private terms; 380 brls superfines at $3.75; 200 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls unsound spring extras at $4.12½; 70 brls buckwheat (Jackman's) at $7.00; 10 brls do at $6.75; 25 brls do at $6.50. Total, 2,685 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00; 20 tons do at $11.50 on track; 10 tons middlings at $16.00; 10 tons at $15.00; 10 tons at $12.50, all delivered.

Wheat was active, and very steady, but averaged ⅜c lower than yesterday, though Liverpool was reported 1d higher per 100 lbs. New York was held 1@2c higher per bu; and our local deliveries on seller November were extremely light. The decline was greatest on cash lots, which were wanted yesterday to fill options for October, and that speculative demand having been satisfied, the market sunk to a mean level. The shippers purchased freely at the reduction, especially as there was no advanced freights; and considerable was done in the way of settling options, but not many new deals entered upon, as many operators are afraid to touch wheat at this time of the year; it is generally between the close of navigation and the Christmas holidays. Seller the month opened at $1.07⅝, advanced to $1.08⅛, declined to $1.07½, rallied to $1.07⅝, and closed at $1.07⅝. Seller December sold at $1.07¾@1.08⅛, closing at $1.07⅞. Seller the year sold at $1.07⅝@1.08. No. 1 spring was scarce, selling at $1.17. No. 2 spring (cash) closed at $1.07⅝; No. 3 do at 97c; and rejected at 83@83½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.17; 2,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08; 5,000 bu do at $1.07⅞; 30,800 bu do at $1.07⅝; 26,000 bu do at $1.07½; 14,000 bu do at $1.07⅜. 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at 97½c; 4,400 bu do at 97c; 5,200 bu do at 96½c; 17,200 bu do at 96c; 3,200 bu rejected spring at 83½c; 8,400 bu do at 83c. Total 192,000 bu.

Corn was active and ½c higher, being in good shipping demand. Liverpool was reported 6d per 480 lbs higher, New York was firmer, and the recent rapid decrease in our stocks, under a lightening up of receipts, is giving holders more confidence in future prices, especially as the shipping movement continues active, with better vessel facilities than had been expected. In addition to this, the deliveries on seller November were very light this morning, which caused the volume of offerings on the market to be much smaller than was expected. Some of the shipping orders on the market to-day were given in anticipation of voluminous offerings. There is now hope that we shall commence the winter with a comparatively light stock of corn. We shall do so if the receipts only hold up for a week or two longer as they have done for the past few days. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 opened at 31c, and advanced to 31⅜c, closing at 31⅜c. Seller December sold the same as November to ⅜c above it. Rejected was strong, closing at 30½c. There was very little discrimination in favor of fresh receipts, as against regular. Cash sales were reported of 34,800 bu No. 2 at 31⅜c; 52,000 bu do at 31¼c; 63,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 32,800 bu do at 31c; 26,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 3,200 bu rejected at 30⅞c; 4,400 bu do at 30c. Total, 250,200 bu.

Oats were active, and irregular, averaging ⅛@¼c higher. The market was very strong early, under a good speculative demand, but closed weak, with little improvement on yesterday. Seller the month opened at 21c, advanced to 21⅛c, and dropped to 20⅞c at the close. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 21c. Seller December sold at 22⅞@23c, closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 21⅜c; 37,000 bu do at 21⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 21⅛c; 35,000 bu do at 21c; 20,000 bu do at 20⅞c; 18,000 bu do at 20⅝c; 6,000 bu rejected at 17½c; 1,800 bu do at 17c. Total, 132,800 bu.

Rye was more active, at a further advance of ½c per bu, being scarce, owing to light receipts for several days past—especially in rejected. Cash sales were reported of 14,800 bu No. 2 at 51½c; and 400 bu by sample at 54c. Rejected was nominal at 46½@47c.

Barley was more active, and firm at ½c advance. No. 2 was bought largely yesterday to fill October options, leaving the market bare; hence, when only 88 cars of all grades was reported in for to-morrow, buyers bid up, and the market advanced from 62½c to 63½c in ordinary houses, closing at 63c for regular, and 63½c for strictly fresh in car lots. Seller the month was dull at 61@61½c, not being wanted, as it was thought that deliveries on that option will probably not be wanted before the close of navigation. No. 3 was also in request for shipment, and more active, at 49@50c in ordinary houses—selling above this range in Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and below it in the Central. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 64½c; 1,600 bu do at 64c; 7,200 bu do at 63½c; 9,200 bu do at 63c; 1,200 bu do at 62½c; 3,600 bu do at 62½c; 4,000 bu No. 3 at 51c; 14,800 bu do at 50½c; 13,200 bu do at 50c; 18,200 bu do at 49½c; 3,600 bu do at 49c; 2,000 bu do at 48½c; 4,000 bu rejected at 42c; 800 bu do at 41c; 6,000 bu do at 40c; 4,800 bu do at 39½c; 1,200 bu do at 39c; 3,200 bu do at 38½c; 800 bu do at 38c; 400 bu by sample at 78c; 400 bu do at 72c on track; 1,200 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 71c; 800 bu do at 66c; 400 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu do at 53c. Total, 104,200 bu.

The following were the stocks of flour in this city on the first of each month for four years past:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	88,230	56,621	72,835	32,700
February	125,930	56,075	66,756	22,813
March	109,113	65,040	54,856	24,530
April	101,698	70,810	58,479	30,710
May	94,393	55,285	63,075	21,120
June	73,061	39,222	47,[illegible]	23,175
July	50,178	41,830	40,520	40,450
August	29,378	29,994	31,300	29,362
September	30,205	35,045	19,775	27,600
October	31,475	48,176	26,260	26,615
November	34,069	61,550	16,000	38,450
December	52,470	48,176	28,700	....

The following table gives the stock of barrelled pork in New York of all descriptions on the first of each month, for the past five years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
January	64,9[illegible]	34,659	21,679	30,242	46,772
February	74,1[illegible]	35,625	37,775	56,672	47,009
March	70,263	46,282	41,290	76,547	58,872
April	75,943	54,778	40,900	109,246	65,783
May	83,699	52,417	34,283	124,826	77,655
June	83,370	50,772	30,909	118,863	82,471
July	75,459	44,431	31,899	104,778	78,189
August	69,600	33,029	33,4[illegible]	94,623	46,922
September	34,069	34,911	30,606	80,410	50,963
October	36,052	24,178	19,909	65,858	36,365
November	20,397	12,656	15,575	46,940	18,985
December	17,886	5,819	18,883	32,070	....

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was quiet, but firmer, closing at $1.08 seller the month; and $1.08¼ seller December. Corn was active and strong, closing at 32¼@32⅜c seller the month, and a shade higher than that for December. Freights and provisions were inactive.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair demand, and quotable at $1.78@1.80 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and unchanged, with a light home demand only for current necessities. Stocks are large and increasing. We continue to quote: $40.00@50.00 per ton for common; $70.00@90.00 for fair; $100.00@120.00 for choice; and $140.00@150.00 for choice hurl.

BEANS—The offerings are larger, and, in the absence of any demand, prices are weak and irregular. Navies quoted at $2.40@2.50; fair to medium, $2.00@2.25; common, $1.50@2.00. Sales include 10 brls choice at $2.00; 50 sacks medium at $1.50 per bu.

BUILDING MATERIALS—An excellent demand exists for lime, cement, stucco, &c., without visible variations in prices. There is less inquiry for brick, and prices are a shade easier. We make no changes in quotations: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, $2.00; marble dust, $3.25; lime, in bulk, $1.00@1.10; lime, $1.25@1.30 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $12.00@14.00; country brick, $13.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $20.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $46.00, del; Milwaukee, $33.00, del; Racine, $30.00 del; Hinsdale, $28.00, del; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet, for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x12	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
20x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—There was a quieter feeling in this market to-day, and the prevalent feeling seemed less firm, though, aside from medium grades, which are rapidly accumulating, there was no disposition to effect sales at any material concession from the quotations. Shippers were doing comparatively little to-day, the inquiry being chiefly for local consumption. We repeat our list, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 25@28c; medium to good, 18@22c; inferior to common, 7@16c.

BAGGING—Trade was again reported quiet, with prices comparatively steady. Following are the current rates: Stark, 36c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 33c; Otter Creek, 33½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

CHEESE—This staple was in demand, and was held with great firmness. A further advance in New York and Liverpool is reported, and the tendency in this market is strongly upward. Orders were being filled at the following quotations: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, 13½@14½c; Western factory, 13@14½c.

COAL—Continues firm, with an upward tendency. Stocks are light for the season, and the price of hard coals will, it is believed, soon be uniform at $11.00. A majority of dealers are now asking this figure. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Lehigh lump, $11.50; Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.50@11.00; Erie, $10.00@10.50; Briar Hill, $10.00@10.50; Walnut Hill, $10.00@10.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Hocking Valley, $9.50; Indiana, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Was quiet. Dealers are engaged in accumulating stocks for the approaching packing season. Flour barrels are in demand at 50@55c. We continue to quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.55; lard tierces, $1.30@1.35; whiskey barrels, $2.15@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $15.00@20.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $35.00@40.00 ⅌ m; whiskey barrel staves, $23@27.00 ⅌ m.

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—Were in fair demand for local and shipping account. Pears quotable at $3.50@4.50; grapes at 25@30c per lb. Sales include: 30 boxes pears at $4.00@4.50; 125 do at $3.50@3.75; 300 lbs Muscat grapes at 25c; 300 Rain Ganice at 30c.

EGGS—Were in fair request and firm at 24@25c for fresh; receipts are ample. Sales include 185 cases at 25c; 100 cases at 24c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair demand. The receipts are ample, and prices steady at the decline noted yesterday. Live geese quotable at 65@70c; mixed, 20@50c.

FISH—The fish trade is reported good for the season, notwithstanding the low price of meats, and the general market rules firmer. No. 1 shore mackerel were advanced 50c per ½ brl, with which exception quotations were unchanged, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.50@10.75; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1, shore, kits, $1.75@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—In this department of trade no important changes were noted. New raisins are coming in more freely, and prices are working easier, a decline of 5c per box being reported to-day. For other goods in the list prices were comparatively steady. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 12@13c; do new, 16@17c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, 8@9c; French do, 11@11½c; raisins, old, $2.25; raisins, new, $2.75@2.85; blackberries, new, 11½@12c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; peaches, pared, 18½@19c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 5½@6c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do, Western, 7@7½c; Michigan, 8@9c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 22c; English walnuts, 14@15c; Naples walnuts, 19@20c; Brazils, 14@15c; Pecans, 10@13½c; African peanuts, 7c; Wilmington peanuts, 8c; Tennessee peanuts, 8c; chestnuts, per bu, $6.50@7.00.

GAME—Ducks were in plentiful supply, and met with a good inquiry at $2.75@3.00. Prairie chickens scarce, and quoted at $4.25@4.50. Sales include 3 doz prairie chickens at $4.50; 13 doz do at $4.25; 30 doz Mallard ducks at $3.00@3.25; 10 doz small ducks at $1.50@1.75; 21 doz quail at $2.25; 11 Brant at 40c each; 8 saddles venison at 15c; 15 saddles do at 12½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The receipts of apples are gradually decreasing, and under a very good demand prices are ranging higher; car-lots of choice winter range from $2.00 to $2.30. Apples sell from store at $2.25@3.00 per brl. Other fruits in demand at former prices. Sales include 8 cars choice apples at $2.25 on track; 1 do at $2.30 delivered; 1 fair at $2.00 on track; 150 brls at $2.25@2.60 in retail way; 750 brls $2.00@2.25; 50 brls at $1.50@1.75; 40 baskets quinces at $1.00; 10 brls do at $8.00; 30 brls cultivated cranberries at $10.75@11.25; 20 brls wild at $7.50@8.00; 50 cases grapes at $3.50@4.00.

GROCERIES—The grocery market was without new feature. A fair business was doing both in staple and fancy goods, and prices were steady and uniform for nearly all articles in the list, the exception being sugars, which are still somewhat unsettled. We quote: COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23¼@24c; fancy Rio, 23½@23¾c; choice do, 22¼@22½c; prime Rio, 21¼@21½c; good do, 20½@21c; common do, 19½@19¾; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maricaibo, 22¼@23¼c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20@20½c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 9@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13¾@13⅞c; granulated, 13½@13⅝c; A standard, 13@13⅛c; do No. 2, 12¾@13c; B, 12¾@12⅞c; extra C, 12½@12¾; C, No. 2, 12¼@12½c; yellow C, 11¾@11⅞c; choice brown, 11¾@11⅞c; prime do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10½@10⅝c; choice molasses sugar, 11¼@11½c; fair do, 9¾@9⅞c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22¼@22¾c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6¼@6½c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; brown Windsor, 4¼@4½c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6¼@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The weakness that has prevailed in this market for some time past was even more marked to-day, prices, both of timothy and prairie hay, suffering a reduction of 50c per ton. The demand is fair, but the supply largely exceeds the wants of the trade, and, unless there shall be a marked falling off in the receipts, a further decline can scarcely be avoided. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed $16.00@17.00; do loose pressed, $11.50@14.50; new prairie, pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—No new features were developed in connection with the hide market. The demand continues small, neither local nor Eastern tanners evincing a disposition to buy beyond meeting immediate and actual necessities; hence, under a steady augmentation of stocks, holders are anxious, and present indications point to a further depreciation in values. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: Green butchers', 7½c; green salted, cured, heavy, 10¼@10½c; do light, 11¼@11½c; part cured, 8½@9½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@60c; damaged, 7¾@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were unchanged. A fair local demand prevailed. Wisconsin are quotable at 15@30c; Eastern at 28@35c.

HONEY—Choice grades are in demand at 24@30c; strained honey in abundant supply, and dull at 15@20c; New York prime, 30@35c.

IRON AND STEEL—An active business transpired, prices ruling steady, and quotable as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Heavy band	5 4-10@ 5 5-10	rates
Light band	5 4-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Hoop	5 4-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 4-10@ 6 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 4-10@	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10@	rates
Russian iron, perfect	22	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21	
Sheet iron	7¾ @	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	11 @12½	rates
Bessemer plow steel	13¼ @13¼	rates
Spring and plow steel	11 @12	rates

LEATHER—Under this head few changes were noted. A steadily fair demand exists, and the market remains firm at former quotations:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 38@ 40
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	80@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	24@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	33@ 35
Rough upper, heavy	30@ 32
Rough upper, damaged	26@ 28
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@ 38
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	30@ 33
"B. A." sole	30@ 35

OAK.

Calf	1.25@ 1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@ 1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.20
French calf, 30 to 35 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French calf, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LEMONS—The offerings are meagre, but ample for present requirements. We quote $8.50@9.00 for French; Malaga, $7.50@8.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There were no new features to notice under this head. Trade was good and values steady. We continue to quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; half casks, 11¾c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 45c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Are in continued good demand, previous rates being fully sustained: 10d per keg, $6.12½@6.25; 8d do, $6.37½@6.65; 10d to 60d, do, $6.25@6.75; 4d do, $6.82½@7.00; 3d do, $7.62½@7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00@9.12½; 2d do, $9.37½@9.50; clinch, $8.50@8.62½. 12½ off to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate request. There were no perceptible variations in prices to-day:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18 @ 19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16 @ 17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	5.00 @6.25
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00 @6.50

OILS—The easy feeling noticeable for some time past in the lard oil market is still prevalent, quotations being freely shaded all around. Carbon remains firm at 27½@28c. Other descriptions ruled steady and unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 27½@28c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85c; current make, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 85@87c; do boiled, 90@92c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, $1.00; do No. 1, 90@95c; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand was only moderate and former prices were unchanged. We continue to quote:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	[illegible]
In bladders	4 c

POULTRY—Was moderately active, with an ample supply offered. Chickens sold at $3.00@3.50; turkeys, 11½@12c. Sales include 14 coops chickens at $3.50; 8 coops spring at $3.00; 7 coops at $2.75; 8 coops do at $2.50; 8 doz dressed at $3.00@3.25; 4 coops turkeys at 12c; 6 do at 11c; 8 coops geese at $11.00.

PEAS—Were in fair request and quotable at $1.50 per bu for green, and $1.40 for white.

POTATOES—Peachblows are in demand and firm at 50c on track for choice lots. Common and mixed lots dull. Sales include 1 car peachblows at 50c, on track; 2 cars do at 55c, delivered; 2 do at 54c; 4 at 50c, all delivered; 1 at 45c, on track.

SWEET POTATOES—Were in moderate request at $4.00 for Jerseys; 2.75@3.25 for Southern Illinois. Sales include 10 brls Jerseys at $4.00; 75 brls Southern at $3.00@3.25; 150 brls at $2.75.

SALT—Under a good inquiry the market was firm at $2.20 for coarse and fine salt. We continue to quote: Onondaga fine, $2.25; Saginaw fine, $2.25; coarse Diamond C, $2.25; ordinary coarse, $2.25; dairy, without bags, $3.00; do, with bags, $4.00; ground solar, $2.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $5.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—A fair business was enjoyed at the following range of prices:

FOUR PANEL DOORS, RAISED PANELS BOTH SIDES.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 8	$2.90
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.90
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x6 by 6x6	2.25
1 3-16	2x8 by 6x8	2.50
1 3-8	2x6 by 6x6	2.35
1 3-8	2x8 by 6x8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	9x12	$1.75	1 3-16	9x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3¼ by 3x9½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x8	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	54c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

Discount of 15@20 per cent from list.

SEEDS—Were quiet and easier. Timothy quotable at $2.25@2.90; $2.90@3.00 for prime. Clover weaker, prices ranging from $4.50@4.80; $5.00@5.05 for prime. Sales were reported of 19 sacks prime timothy at $2.90; 42 sacks do at $2.75; 10 sacks do at $2.65; 7 do at $2.60; 5 do at $2.25; 29 sacks prime clover at $5.05; 115 sacks do at $5.00; 8 at $4.80; 8 at $4.75; 6 at $4.56.

TEAS—A fair amount of trading was done in this market, and the feeling was again firm. We repeat our quotations, as follows: Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.05@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice $1.10@1.20; extra, $1.25@1.35; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@90c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@65c; common to fine Oolong, 40@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—We continue to quote: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c. SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c. PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Remains firm at the advanced prices recently established. We quote: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $14.00@15.00; slabs, $8.00—delivered.

WOOL—There was no particular change in the condition of the market. A better feeling exists, owing to an improving demand from the East. Prices are without quotable change:

Tub, choice, extra	55@60c
Tub, common	50@55c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	50@52c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	35@40c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	35@40c
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	45@50c
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	40@45c
Fleece, coarse, light, and dingy	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	28@33c
Super, pulled	40@45c
Extra, pulled	40@45c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Continue to rule firm at the following rates:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	$.90	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	..	..
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	..	..
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	40	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	1.38		
Wilmington, N. C.	.75	1.50		
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.70		
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70		
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54		

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 1.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,338	3,405	359
Tuesday	3,244	3,790	1,917
Wednesday	1,303	4,032	767
Thursday	2,573	6,820	1,362
Friday	2,700	11,000	739
Total	14,248	28,347	4,664

Following are the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	668	3,429	150
Tuesday	210	2,394	202
Wednesday	1,160	2,717	....
Thursday	36	4,916	....
Total	2,074	13,456	352

Assistant Secretary George T. Williams furnishes the following report of the receipts and shipments of live stock during the month of October:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago, Rock Isl'd & Pac. R. R.	5,766	33,317	1,307
Illinois Central R. R.	5,000	47,086	2,948
Chicago, Burling. & Quincy R. R.	24,252	57,360	8,119
Chicago & North-Western R. R.	9,893	44,537	12,470
Chicago & Alton R. R.	18,348	28,923	281
Pittsb., Ft. Wayne & Chi'go R. R.	207	1,922	98
Michigan Central R. R.	138	3,326	2,054
Michigan Southern R. R.	245	4,171	2,839
Pittsb., Cincin'ti & St. Louis R. R.	193	1,283	427
Chicago, Danville & Vinc'es R. R.	855	6,331	242
Drove in	1,011	....	....
	64,867	229,304	28,290

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago	12,114	44,533	3,065
Michigan Central	4,131	45,265	412
Michigan Southern	7,396	83,529	386
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. L.	....	....	....
Chicago, Danville & Vincennes	....	....	....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	4,438	175	1,551
Illinois Central	2,032	470	....
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1,692	262	681
Chicago & Northwestern	1,230	508	724
Chicago, Alton & St. Louis	1,355	461	360
	34,388	175,241	7,340

CATTLE—Under this head there were no new features to note. The demand was light, being chiefly confined to packers, city butchers, and feeders. Shippers remain idle, the aggregate of their purchases reaching barely 500 head, so that, light as was the supply of desirable shipping stock, the wants of Eastern buyers were fully met. The offerings of choice beeves were confined to a half dozen car loads, while of fair to good grades there was scarcely 500 head. The supply consisted principally of cows, thin steers, and Texas cattle, for which the ruling prices were $3.00@3.75. The market closed dull.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.40@6.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.65@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.80@5.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.60@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.75@3.60
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3.25@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
123	Texas steers	1,055	$3.50
120	Texas steers	1,040	3.50
74	Texas steers	961	3.50
27	fleshy steers	1,138	4.90
17	butchers' stock	994	3.30
37	Texas cattle	777	2.85
32	Texas cattle	1,107	3.62½
22	Cherokee cattle	781	3.45
21	Cherokee cattle	825	3.40
70	good steers	1,182	5.50
191	Texas steers	1,028	3.60
17	good steers	1,147	5.25
102	Texas steers	1,051	3.75
120	Texas steers	1,055	3.75
68	good steers	1,271	5.37½
80	choice steers	1,343	5.75
38	Texas cattle	1,003	3.00
11	cows	972	2.80
39	cows	912	3.00
20	stockers	981	4.00
24	stockers	891	3.25
33	stockers	926	3.70
20	stockers	1,035	3.75
162	Texas steers	1,035	3.25
25	Cherokee cows	590	2.50
19	Cherokee cows	942	2.80
21	cows	971	3.15
15	cows	1,089	3.60

HOGS—The hog trade opened active at the advanced prices established yesterday, and up to near midday there was but slight variation. Later, owing to heavy arrivals by afternoon trains, the market weakened, and before the close prices had shaded off 10@15c per 100 lbs, or to $4.25@4.60. Early sales were effected at $4.40@4.75. The market closed weak at $4.25@4.35 for common; at $4.40@4.45 for medium, and at $4.45@4.60 for good to choice. Sale include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
48	325	$4.60	58	294	$4.62½	57	260	4.40
40	429	4.75	55	223	4.45	52	282	4.60
45	352	4.60	48	296	4.60	54	231	4.60
56	267	4.50	52	296	4.55	55	292	4.65
52	313	4.50	49	178	4.50	30	227	4.37½
47	313	4.50	55	198	4.60	51	285	4.50
64	226	4.60	54	234	4.60	47	257	4.50
54	289	4.65	63	300	4.45	50	240	4.50
58	264	4.50	60	230	4.62½	51	307	4.60
68	299	4.50	59	234	4.50	43	250	4.45
45	302	4.50	46	273	4.45	62	220	4.45
51	329	4.60	47	262	4.35	61	168	4.40
110	277	4.40	51	253	4.60	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	283	4.55	62	255	4.50	48	265	4.35
128	185	4.55	78	299	4.45	38	264	4.50
104	248	4.50	50	323	4.50	55	267	4.45
101	228	4.60	43	369	4.65			

SHEEP—In this branch of the market there was on material change to note. The demand and the supply were again light, and prices were comparatively steady at $3.00@3.25 for common thin mixed lots; at $3.50@3.75 for medium, and at $4.00@4.50 for good to choice. The quality continues poor, there being no choice, and few good lots on sale to-day. Sales were chiefly at $3.25@3.75.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.

Vessels were in good demand to-day, and rates again ruled firm, as follows:

Manistee	$5.00@ ...
Muskegon	4.00@ ...
Green Bay	5.75@6.00
Whitehall	4.75@5.00
Oconto	5.00@6.00
Grand River	4.00@4.50
Menominee	4.50@5.00
Ludington	4.75@ ...
Pentwater	4.00@4.50
Grand Haven	4.25@4.50
Alpena	5.00@ ...
Two Rivers	3.50@4.00
Suamico	5.00@ ...

The receipts and shipments for the past 24 hours, ending at 7 o'clock this morning, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m	1,819	2,073
Shingles, m	1,050	1,454
Lath, m	216	290

LUMBER AFLOAT—Only a few cargoes arrived to-day, and a quiet day was experienced. Prices were weak, with a declining tendency, and sellers still refused to report their transactions; probably four or five offerings changed hands. Joists and scantling were still firm, at $11.50@11.75. Prices closed as follows:

Good to choice mill-run lumber	$16.50@19.50
Common strips and boards	13.50@16.00
Common mixed lumber	11.50@12.50
Joist and scantling	10.00@11.50
Shingles	3.00@ 3.10
Lath	3.25
Pickets	7.75@ 8.50

AT THE YARDS—Trade at the yards was fair; both city and country buyers were in good attendance, and a moderately good business was done, building material, such as boards, joists, scantling, etc., being chiefly called for. The following is the prevailing range of prices:

First and second clear	$48.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	32.00@36.00
Common boards	16.00@18.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	16.00@18.00
Fencing	16.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Timber—sawed, 12 to 16 feet	15.00@20.00
Shingles—sawed A, ⅌ m	3.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	15.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.50@ 4.00
No. 1 sawed	
A or Star	$1.50 @2.00
	3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@60.00
Maple	25.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@ 1.50
Flooring, 6 in. grooved and matched	[illegible]
Axels	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00

WHITEWOOD.

Box boards	$35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	10.00@15.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED. Nov. 1.

Prop Menominee, Bay City, 5,010 brls salt.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Beloit, Horn's Pier, 95 cds wood.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 148 brls flour, 136 pkgs butter, 32 bales hops, and sundries.
Schr J. P. Ward, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Sheldon, Buffalo, 6,050 brls salt.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Prop City of Toledo, Ogdensburgh, 15 bu potatoes, 1 tub butter, and sundries.
Bark Pensaukee, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Schr Homer, Bay City, 280 m lumber.
Schr U. S. Grant, Escanaba, 150 m lumber.
Schr D. R. Owen, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr Jennie and Annie, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Catchpole, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow Annie Tomine, Ludington, 130 m lumber, 15 m lath.

CLEARED. Nov. 1.

Prop Annie L. Craig, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 25,000 bu corn.
Prop Menominee, Milwaukee, 775 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Bark Wenona, Buffalo, 21,140 bu corn.
Schr Annie O. Hanson, Buffalo, 11,867 bu wheat.
Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 20,500 bu wheat.
Schr Minott Mitchell, Buffalo, 9,000 bu barley.
Schr Yankee Blade, Buffalo, 16,301 bu wheat.
Schr F. J. King, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Prop East, Goderich, 26,016 bu oats.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Buffalo, 22,000 bu rye.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Schr M. Filmore, Buffalo, 18,102 bu wheat.
Schr D. S. Austin, Buffalo, 20,000 bu wheat.
Schr H. G. Cleveland, Buffalo, 16,726 bu wheat.
Schr Despatch, Sturgeon Bay, 3,000 bu corn, 500 bu oats, 80 brls pork, 15 brls beef, 10 tons coal, and sundries.
Bark Chicago Board of Trade, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr C. Nilsson, Buffalo, 21,300 bu wheat.
Schr J. Bigler, Buffalo, 23,155 bu corn.
Schr Montmorency, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.

MARINE ITEMS.

Wind—from the southeast, light.

—The steamer Mason broke a shaft at Bay City on Sunday.

—The schooner Harriet Ross, coal-laden, is ashore on Fighting Island.

—The schooner Iroquois, lumber laden, is ashore on Stoney Island reef.

—The schooner Maine damaged her bulwarks considerably by striking the pier at Ludington.

—The bark Delaware made the trip from Buffalo to Detroit in twenty-three hours and twenty minutes.

—The tug Clanitia, while going out of Detroit with a tow of vessels, became slightly damaged in her machinery, and is now laying over for repairs.

—The weather, which, for a week past, has been attended with easterly winds, veered southward, enabling vessels detained at various ports to proceed on their voyage.

—The Mary Robertson, under repairs at Detroit, has her cabins nearly all finished. She is having a new cylinder and other new machinery. She will soon be ready to leave.

—The tug Comatis picked up the dead body of a woman off Black River, Ohio. It was taken to Cleveland for interment. It could not be identified, owing to an advanced state of composition.

—The Cleveland *Herald*, of yesterday, has the following: "A despatch last night from Buffalo states that out of a fleet of seventy-five vessels arriving there since Saturday, fifty have already been chartered to go immediately to Lake Superior for ore and for wheat." An examination of the Buffalo port list will convince any person that the above is a very great exaggeration of the facts. The despatch undoubtedly emanated from an interested source. Out of a fleet of about one hundred vessels that came into port since Sunday noon, five or six have been chartered to Duluth with grain cargoes back to Buffalo, and, after diligent inquiry, we fail to find over five or six other vessels even reported as chartered for the ore regions. The port list shows less than that cleared to Marquette.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Somebody has been examining the mystery of our inland seas, and comes to the following conclusion concerning them and the little fishes: "Lake Erie is only 60 or 70 feet deep; but Lake Ontario, which is 592 feet deep, is 230 feet below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and the bottoms of Lakes Huron, Michigan, and Superior, although the surface is so much higher, are all, from their vast depths, on a level with the bottom of Ontario. Now, as the discharge through the river Detroit, after allowing for the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior, by the Huron, to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is by no means improbable, and accounts for the singular fact that salmon and herring are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but in no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalists to say how these fish get into the upper lakes without some such subterranean river; moreover, any periodical obstruction of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes."

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at Depots.

Mail and Express; Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.; Pacific Fast Line; Rock Island Express; Galesburg Passenger; Mendota & Ottawa Passenger; Aurora Passenger; Aurora Passenger; Aurora Passenger (Sunday); Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.; Pacific Night Express; Downer's Grove Accom'n; Downer's Grove Accom'n. [times illegible]

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line; Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.; Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division); Joliet & Dwight Accommodation; St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division; Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.; Jefferson City Express; Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. [times illegible]

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. ‖Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Springfield Express; Springfield Express; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.; **Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods (eight trains). [times illegible]

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner of Congress-st., and Michigan-av.; also, foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time-Table.

Leave Chicago; Arrive at Indianapolis; Arrive at Cincinnati. [times illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line; Pacific Night Express; Freeport & Dubuque Express; Freeport & Dubuque Express; Milwaukee Mail; Milwaukee Express; Milwaukee Passenger; Milwaukee Passenger (daily); Green Bay Express; Green Bay Express. [times illegible]

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.; Peru Accommodation; Night Express; Leavenworth Express. [times illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail; Special New York Express; Atlantic Express (daily); Local Express; South Chicago Accommodation; Elkhart Accommodation. [times illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot, P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. Ticket office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Mail; Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.; Freight and Ticket Office, 56 Washington-st.; Danville Accommodation. [times illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express; Pacific Express; Fast Line; Mail; Valparaiso Accommodation. [times illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ¶ Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line); Day Express; Jackson Accom'dat'n (daily); Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express.

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail; Night Express.

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express.

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express; [illegible]. [times illegible]

*Saturday excepted. †Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

SPURGEON.

A Visit to his Tabernacle [illegible] and the Shepher[illegible]

The Service, the Sermo[illegible] Lord's Supper[illegible]

SPURGEON.

A Visit to his Tabernacle—The Flock and the Shepherd.

The Service, the Sermon, and the Lord's Supper.

London (Oct. 12) Correspondence of the New York World.

No one who wishes to understand England and the English should fail, when in London, to pay a visit to Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle. The Tabernacle lies on the unfashionable side of the Thames—that transpontine region which hundreds of thousands of Londoners never visit, and which, to many of them, is an almost unknown land. Southwark is the abomination of desolation. Here and there, perhaps, are places where one may possibly live in some degree of comfort and cheerfulness, but for the most part it presents an appearance inexpressibly dull, dreary, melancholy, and depressing. Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle stands in a particularly squalid and uncomfortable quarter of this sad region.

That his ministrations supplied some great need was evident enough from the

GREAT CROWDS

assembled outside the gates of his Tabernacle a good three-quarters of an hour before the gates were opened. Those whose anxiety for admission was equal to this test were after a time permitted to enter the gates of the enclosure in front of the building, which were then again closed. Those of them who were seat-holders were then sent to the front entrance of the chapel, while the others were detained for some time longer at a side door. Even this portal, however, could not be passed by any one not furnished with a ticket, previously obtained of some member of the Tabernacle, which, while informing the holder that he was entitled to a seat, reminded him that a contribution towards the expenses of the institution would not be declined. The many who held neither seats nor tickets were still detained outside the gates until the others had taken their seats. They were then admitted in squads of 400 or so, under the control of the police, and the gates were closed on them from time to time to divide them into smaller and more manageable crowds. With all these precautions their incoming created a commotion in the chapel, the more especially as they found the ticket-holders were already in possession of nearly all the available seats. The building holds about 6,000 persons comfortably, but it is made to find room for about 7,000, and it is filled in this way and to the extent twice each week. The congregation is, without any visible exception, respectably dressed, and it seems to be made up almost wholly of the shop-keeping class, with here and there some few workingmen.

THE INTERIOR OF THE TABERNACLE,

which looks from the outside very much like an old-fashioned country Court House, forms an immense oval, with two galleries bordering its sides, the uppermost reaching almost to the roof. These galleries and all the floor space are filled with numbered seats. Of ornament or decoration there is scarcely a shadow. The chapel is a great shell of brick and stone, lined with wood for warmth and comfort. A plain moulding runs round the edge of the woodwork, and that is all. The gas-burners are twisted into no fantastic patterns of Gothic art, but are simply curved tubes of metal, with a burner and globe at the end. The iron pillars that support the galleries are indeed surmounted by capitals of a sort; but, as if to atone for this frivolity, the gas-burners have been trailed upward, and the shadow they cast hides even this ornament from view. The floor-line of the oval is broken at one extremity by a projecting platform of very spacious dimensions, near which is a large marble tank, which is the "font" in which the adult converts of Mr. Spurgeon—and of course he makes no juvenile converts—are immersed for the rite of baptism. I am told that this tank is furnished with hot and cold water pipes, so that the temperature of its contents when used is made agreeable. To this extent modern luxury has crept in to destroy the rude simplicity of old fashions. The platform, which is the pulpit, is furnished with a chair and sofa and with a small table, which can be pushed easily from place to place over the smooth carpet. Below and in front of this is a long and ordinary dining-room table, placed on the floor of the building, and now covered with a large sheet-like cloth, hiding a quantity of bread and wine from present view. For this is the first Sunday of the month, and Mr. Spurgeon on this day gives to his people a feast which they call "The Lord's Supper." The Elders of the congregation and a number of persons who were immersed this morning, and who are to be admitted to membership this evening, are grouped together in a low gallery some few feet from the ground, and partly beneath the floor of the platform. When you have mastered all these details you begin to fully comprehend that you are not in a church at all; that there is no pretence even of an altar or of a priest, or of the presence of any ... engaged in devotion; no one on his knees; every one sits in his seat, as at a concert or a theatre waiting for the entrance of a singer or actor.

We are not kept long in waiting. At half-past six a hum and then a hush pervades the assembly, and in another moment

MR. SPURGEON APPEARS

on the platform and advances to the front. For the moment I expect to hear him greeted with a round of applause; but I remember that the audience here applaud only when Mr. Spurgeon gives the cue. He is short in stature and in neck, and very, very round in form. His face belies all the theories of physiognomy; or at least belies them for all those who regard Mr. Spurgeon with admiration. His features are almost incredibly coarse, and they have grown much grosser since I saw him last, some eight or nine years ago. His brow is perhaps broad, but very low. The lower part of his face is shaded by a weak growth of beard. There is absolutely nothing in this face that a painter could lay hold of for a typical picture of one of the spiritual guides of man. There is perhaps strength, but not an atom of refinement, or of spirituality, and the strength is that of the bull-dog. His voice is powerful without being rich or deep in tone; and when he raises it, to begin with, in prayer for "a blessing on this congregation and on my words," there is not an inattentive ear. But no one thinks of praying with him; they expect him to do everything, and he does it. From the opening of this prayer until the final dismissal of the congregation—a period of two hours—he is scarcely silent for a moment. The service consists of alternate prayers, hymns, expositions of passages from the Bible, and a discourse—and he is all the service. He gives out the hymns and reads them verse for verse, as they are sung. He reads from the Bible, pausing every now and then to expound the meaning of certain passages of the text—a practice which has its conveniences, inasmuch as it is not only a violation of the Protestant rule that "the Bible should be read without note or comment," but as it is sometimes hard to say where the voice of infallibility ends and that of fallibility begins. On one occasion only is Mr. Spurgeon temporarily relieved from the burden of his duties. Another person gives out the second hymn, while Mr. Spurgeon sits at the table and gives himself a rest. The congregation has nothing to do but to listen. The service has no ritual, and no responses, and, save for the hymns, the people would be altogether mute. They sing ... with the fervor of men relieved from an unnatural restraint. There is no instrumental accompaniment,—an organ, I believe, is looked upon as a device of the devil,—but a deep-voiced ... among the elders leads the tune. When Mr. Spurgeon begins his sermon every one is so ... to hear that a deep hush pervades the ... "The brief observations I intend to ...," says he, "may more properly be called a ... than a sermon." When I go home I ... my Webster and see that a "discourse" ... "a homily, a sermon," and that a "sermon" means "a discourse or address," and I ... if Mr. Spurgeon cares more for mere ... than ideas.

HIS TEXT

... last verse of the fourteenth chapter of John—in this communion they do not call an apostle or evangelist "saint"—"Arise; let us go hence," the words which precede one of the most beautiful discourses of Christ. The preacher treats the text as an exhortation to activity in the Christian life. Christians must not mistake any of the intermediate stages of their journey for the end of it, whatsoever of ... of divine good betides them in that pilgrimage. Health, wealth, victory over ..., even holiness itself, they will find a snare if they make it an excuse for the mere ... of their own happiness. They ... themselves up for new efforts and ... trials, and whenever they find themselves sinking into the sloth of self-satisfaction ... apply to themselves the words of ... Master, "Arise; let us go hence." The ... to have an exalted conception of ..., but his tone is not in harmony with ... conception. One might say that he sees his ..., but he will not take it nevertheless. He ... stopping short of some great possible ... of eloquence. What Mr. Spurgeon might ... he exerted himself one of his hearers ... no opportunity of knowing, but it was certain ... occasion did not show him at his best.

That he does still do wonders from time to time is evident from the continued duration of his reign. In fact his pastorate is a wonder from whatever point of view regarded. It must demand great physical energy merely to speak as often and for so long a time as he does, to say nothing of the obligation of sometimes speaking well. The fatigues of the body must form an important element in the sum of effort and endurance shown, the more especially as infirmities are beginning to tell upon him, and he at times has to wrestle in the pulpit both with the devil and with the gout.

THE SERMON ENDED

—I beg Mr. Spurgeon's pardon, the discourse being finished—he announced that the "members of the Church would now partake of the Lord's Supper." In order that none but those rightfully entitled should participate in this banquet, he directed that non-members should leave their seats on the floor and go to the galleries. Members of any other orthodox Christian sect, however, might obtain tickets from the elders that would entitle them to share in the banquet. A great movement thus took place among the congregation, as the members who had been seated in the galleries came down stairs, and the strangers went up stairs. The sheep thus being separated from the goats, and all being again seated, the elders went round to collect the tickets with which each expectant communicant was furnished. The possession of these tickets was a *sine qua non*. Had one been found destitute of the requisite credential, he would have been bound hand and foot and cast into outer darkness, or, at least, he would have been invited to go up stairs among the goats. While this collection of vouchers was being made, another curious scene was being enacted. Mr. Spurgeon, standing at the end of the table containing the bread and wine, was "receiving into the church"

THE NEW MEMBERS,

some fifty or sixty persons, who passed him in single file. As each one approached, his or her name was read by an elder from a list; Mr. Spurgeon grasped the hand of the new brother or sister, and uttered in a loud voice a few words of welcome and of exhortation. "John Smith," read the elder. "Dear Brother Smith," said Mr. Spurgeon, "I am glad to see you among us. Be strong in faith, dear brother, giving glory to God." "Emma Jones." "Dear sister, I extend to you the hand of Christian fellowship. Like Mary, you have chosen the better part, which shall not be taken away from you." The difficulty in all this is to extemporize the many variations on the one theme, but it is fairly surmounted, though not without a certain loss of dignity to the ceremony.

When the last of the John Smiths and Emma Joneses had passed by Mr. Spurgeon took his place at the long table, and looked down upon 3,500 intending communicants, who were looking up to him. The preparations for the ceremony were imposing, in the same sense as the commissariat arrangements for an army are imposing. The elders drew away the sheet-like covering from the table, and there appeared twenty-four plates filled with great slices of bread and twenty-four goblets of wine. The elders, twelve in number—perhaps to represent the twelve apostles—took seats at the table, and then Mr. Spurgeon, still standing up, repeated the words, "And taking bread he gave thanks and brake and gave to them, saying this is my body which is given for you," and, suiting the action to the word, he began to break the slices of bread on the platter nearest to him into fragments, while at the same moment each of the elders imitated his example and rapidly divided the large slices upon the plates before them into innumerable pieces. This operation lasted for some time, and there were many slices upon each plate and all had to be broken up. The elders then taking a plate in each hand, passed from the communion table into the aisles between the seats and served the communicants with admirable neatness and despatch. One elder would stop at the door of each seat, his plate was passed from hand to hand, and each person took a crumb and ate it without any more ceremony. In less than five minutes all the 3,500 were served, and the elders returned with empty plates to the table. It is to be remarked that the communicants received the bread sitting. Mr. Spurgeon again rose, and, repeating the words, "This is the chalice, the new testament in my blood, which shall be shed for you," he handed the goblet nearest to him to one of the elders, while the others seized the remaining vessels and carried them to the congregation in precisely the same manner as before. In a few moments the atmosphere of the tabernacle was fragrant with the fumes of wine, for the breath of 3,500 persons who have just been drinking carries with it a perceptible odor. The ceremony was brought to a conclusion with more singing and prayer, and the immense building disgorged its thousands into the coldness and dreariness of the streets.

Anglo-American Intermarriages.

From Appleton's Journal.

Intermarriages between Americans and English, though they have of late years increased, are still infrequent, and when they do occur seem to be generally among the very highest classes of both countries. Among the most notable American ladies married to Englishmen are the dowager Duchess of Leeds, nee Miss Paton—her ... Marchioness Wellesley and Lady Stafford. Mrs. Leopold Seymour, daughter of Mr. Russell Sturgis, partner in the house of Baring Brothers, is the wife of Colonel Leopold Seymour of the Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the Right Honorable Sir Hamilton Seymour, G. C. B., by the sister of the Right Honorable Henry Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons. The brother of Lord Carrington is married to a daughter of Mr. A. T. Stewart's American partner in Paris. The wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Pakenham, of the Thirtieth Regiment, a cousin of the Earl of Longford and of the Duke of Wellington, is a New York lady, whose maiden name was Clarke. Mrs. Adair, of Derryreagh Castle, in the north of Ireland, is a daughter of the late General Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y., and her aunt was the first wife of the Honorable Sir C. A. Murray, K. C. B., uncle of the Earl of Dunmore, author of "The Prairie Bird." The Honorable Mrs. Leigh is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. (*nee* Kemble) Butler. Another lady, married to a man who may almost be regarded as an Englishman, seeing that he has lived some thirty years in Queen Victoria's dominions, and his children are her subjects, is Madame Van de Wegar, the only child of the late Joshua Bates, of Boston. One of her sons is married to the daughter of the late Earl of Craven, and one of her daughters, now deceased, married the son of the Right Hon. Henry Brand, whose daughter is engaged to the son of Mr. Russell Sturgis. Mrs. Stewart Maitland, daughter of the late Mr. Lynch, an eminent merchant of New York, is widow of the eldest son of Lord Dundrennan. Mrs. Cavendish Taylor is sister to Mr. John Carroll, of Maryland. The marriages of American women to Englishmen appear to be far more frequent than the converse.

A Bad Book.

From the New York Tribune's Notice of the Death of Theophile Gautier.

In 1865, when, let it be remembered, he was only 24 years of age, he published Mademoiselle de Maupin, the most beautiful and the most depraved of all his writings. There are few works in the French language so exquisite in style, so rich in a lavish and riotous wealth of poetry and fancy, and none in which such enormous powers are devoted to a study so irredeemably vicious. It is impossible to read it without the strangest alternations of feeling. You cannot help admiring its incomparable beauty, which only increases the sadness with which its hopeless and horrible perversity inspires you. The book is itself the most audacious challenge to criticism; but not satisfied with this, the young poet threw down, in his preface, a defiance *à l'outrance* to the critics, in which occurred that famous passage where he compared them to the unsexed guardians of the harem, cursed forever with sterility and envy. The storm he provoked came promptly. It made his book a scandalous success, but it left scars upon his character which years could not efface. In later years, when his genius and his industry had gained him a world-wide renown, this unfortunate masterpiece of youthful audacity was continually in his way. He tried again and again to storm the Academy by the mere force of his genius and his fame, but the decorous Immortals only shrugged their shoulders and said, "Yes! I know. The author of Mlle. de Maupin," and the genius was passed over, in favor of some decent mediocrity, who had not wit enough to be improper. The expiation was cruel, but could not be said to be unjust. A man gifted like Theophile Gautier had no right to reduce the world to the alternative either of reading "Mademoiselle de Maupin," that is to say, making people choose whether they should read the most vicious book ever written by a man of genius, or fail to read the most brilliant novel ever written under the direct inspiration of the devil.

A Woman Who Seemed a Thousand Years Old.

Milan Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

A Milanese author of good social position gave me, the other day, a very interesting description of the Princess Trivulzio Belgiojoso. When she died, about fourteen or fifteen months ago, she seemed of any age short of a thousand. At 50 she looked as if centuries had passed over her; and if she stood with her back toward a person, her head could not be seen, she was so bent. She had lived so much in the East that she had contracted many of its habits. She smoked the narghile incessantly, and sat in a crouching position. Sometimes she would sit bent over for hours without speaking a word. Then, again, she would rise up suddenly, stand erect, and walk rapidly about the rooms with the activity of a young woman of twenty. It was as if some strange, weird spell of a garment had fallen off from her. She would talk fluently, eloquently. When this mood passed, she would sink back into the former crouching position of infirm old age, just as if some enchantment had swept over her. She was two beings in one. Her skin was very white, and her eyes were superb. They burned and glowed with a peculiar light. Altogether, she was a most curious person in appearance, manners, actions, and mind. Mlle. Delaclaye, the French actress, is said to resemble the Princess Belgiojoso in her youth. The Princess possessed to the last that wonderful intellectual readiness which was peculiar to her, especially when writing. She always wrote on her lap, never on a table. She never corrected her MSS.; she would write rapidly, throwing sheet after sheet down as soon as finished, and never look at them again. Thus they were sent to the printer, and published without proof correction, so exactly equal were her flow of thoughts and written words.

How to Drive Rats Away Without Poison.

From the Manufacturer and Builder.

We know of three methods: First, the old French plan; this is followed chiefly in Paris by men making it a special business. They take a deep tub with water on the bottom and a little elevation in the middle like an island, on which is only place for just one rat to sit on. The top is covered and has a large balance valve, opening downward. On the middle of the valve a piece of fried pork or cheese is placed, and when the rat walks on it to get the cheese the valve goes down, drops the rat into the water and moves back into position. A road is made from the rat-hole to the top of the tub by means of pieces of board rubbed with cheese, so as to make the walk attractive for the rats. In the course of a night, some ten, twenty, or even more rats may go down, and if the island was not there, they would be found most all alive in the morning quietly swimming around; but the provision of the little island saves the trouble of killing them, because their egotistic instinct for preservation causes them to fight for the exclusive possession of the island, on which, in the morning, the strongest rat is found in solitary possession, all the others being killed and drowned around him. Second, the New York plan, invented by one of our friends. The floor near the rat hole is covered with a thin layer of a most caustic potassa. When the rats walk on this it makes their feet sore; these they lick with their tongues, which makes their mouth sore; and the result is that they shun this locality—not alone, but appear to tell all the rats in the neighborhood about it, and eventually the house is entirely abandoned by them, notwithstanding the houses around may be full of rats. Third, the Dutch method. This is said to be used successfully in Holland; we have, however, never tried it. A number of rats are left to themselves in a very large trap or cage, with no food whatever; their craving hunger will cause them to fight, and the weakest will be eaten by the strongest. After a short time the fight is renewed, and the next weakest is the victim, and so it goes on till one strong rat is left. When this has eaten the last remains of any of the others, it is set loose; the animal has now acquired such a taste for rat flesh that he is the terror of ratdom, going around seeking what rat he may devour. In an incredibly short time the premises are abandoned by all other rats, which will not come back before the cannibal rat has left or died.

The Turkish Mails.

Correspondence of the Boston Globe.

I went across the Bosphorus the other day to Scutari, hired a saddle horse, and took a ride into the country. As I was leisurely trotting along I was startled by a yell like an Apache warwhoop. I looked up and saw a dense cloud of dust through which could be seen some men riding at a gallop. I at once recognized his Majesty's mail train. I drew up my horse in a convenient place and waited for it to pass. I don't know how the post drivers drive when there are no spectators, but when they see travellers ahead they put their beasts into a gallop, and, with flourishing raw-hides and terrific yells, assume every appearance of precipitate haste. They dashed past me and in a few moments were out of sight in my rear. There was the "tartar" or route agent as we should call him; the "surrahji," or driver, who did the whip flourishing and yelling, and a half dozen or more horses loaded with mail bags. The driver and the horses are changed at short stages, but the tartar performs a feat of horsemanship that would prove rather severe to a novice. He rides from Scutari to Aleppo, without stopping for anything but change of horses and meals. This is a ride of ten days and nights, during which he gets no sleep except what he can get in the saddle, with his horse picking his way in the dark over a rocky pathway, or breakneck ledge, or trotting or galloping, if the condition of the roads admit of it. There are several things I would rather be than a tartar in the Turkish postal service. I said the tartar rode to Aleppo. I think he goes clear through to Bagdad with—

The post for Bagdad and way-stations leave here weekly. It is punctual or not, according to the condition of the roads. It is safer than our own mails, for it is the commonest thing in the world to send specie by post, and I never knew of any being lost. If it should be lost, the Government is responsible for it to the sender. In dangerous parts of the road the post has an armed escort. The Government has lately introduced the money-order system, and its provisions extend to every office in the country. The post also is a sort of parcel express, which is a great accommodation to the public.

Victoria's Washing.

A London letter to the Boston *Post* says:

"There is much excitement in the usually drowsy little town of Richmond-on-Thames just now, owing to a request on the part of her Majesty that the roads might be opened to lay a pipe from the Crown conduit on Richmond Common to the Royal Laundry at Kew, and the peremptory refusal of the request by the Town Vestry. The Richmondians are rather averse to having their water supply cut off, even for the loyal object of washing her Majesty's apparel, and the self-constituted friends of the Queen have been very free with their charges of disloyalty and republicanism, Chartism, etc., against the opponents of the request of the Vestry. At a meeting of this body the other night the discussion on rescinding the refusal was a very bitter one, in the course of which Maxwell, the publisher, got very much excited over an allusion to Miss Braddon and *Belgravia*, and came within an ace of inaugurating a regular tumble-down fight. Maxwell was very chivalrous in his championship of the Queen, but was outvoted and howled down. Richmond stands stoutly by its conduit, and her Majesty must look elsewhere for the supply of water for her washer-women. The affair amuses everybody, as it is known to be a Royal scheme for saving money."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mlles. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Burnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator. A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. This splendid hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE PAIR OF LARGE BLACK MATCHED carriage horses, new carriage and harness, to trade for city real estate. Will pay some difference. Inquire at 804 State-st., from 10 to 2.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY will sell a beautiful Blackhawk mare, 5 next spring, jet black, heavy mane and tail, drives single or double, and promises great speed. Also, a new light top buggy, city make. Apply at 422 West Twelfth-st.

AUCTION EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY of horses, carriages, harnesses; good stabling for horses; money advanced on goods left in my charge. 421 State-st. O. BRIGGS.

A FEW OF THE CELEBRATED TOP AND OPEN California buggies for sale at the factory, 25 and 27 South Park-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEN STONE WAGONS, FOR heavy or light hauling. Apply at Government Goods, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, 7 years old, dark bays, 16 hands high, perfectly sound and kind. Apply to J. J. WHITEHOUSE, 7 Sheet-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE GRAY MARE, 6 YEARS old, sound and gentle, Blackhawk stock, good for buggy, express, or grocery wagon. J. W. HEIDENREICH, 25 South Canal-st., second floor, front office.

HORSES TRAINED AND BROKEN FROM ALL bad habits by a skilled party. Apply to C. L. BROWN & CO., Nos. 409 and 411 Cottage Grove-av.

TO BE SOLD OR TRADED FOR A BUGGY, A light spring-waggon; would make a nice light express wagon. Apply at the Williams Hotel, 12 East Kinzie-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$10,000—A YOUNG, ACTIVE man, with this amount, wants a partnership with some established house. References first-class. Address K 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $6,000 capital, in the wholesale cracker and confectionery business, now running at the rate of $80,000 a year. Address A W, Tribune office, Chicago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. GRIFFIN, 159 EAST MADISON-st., corner of Clark-st.

Beautiful gothic cottage, 8 rooms, on Leavitt-st., lot 30x125, only $4,000.

Fine gothic cottage on Oakley-st., two blocks from cars, new and nice, only $3,400. Terms $500 cash, balance to suit.

A rare investment—14 lots corner Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st., only $2,500; a bargain.

25 lots on Oakley-st., near North-av., $500 each.

25 lots on Davis-st., near North-av., $... each.

25 large lots, near artesian well, on Fullerton, Sheridan, and Dickens-avs. Lots 100 to 175 feet in depth, a very desirable residence property, and cheap.

Several hundred feet of the finest boulevard front on the whole length of the boulevard for sale at a great sacrifice.

Several 5-acre and 10-acre blocks, very eligibly located, either to hold or as an investment, or to subdivide and retail, for sale low and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND basement frame house, with 24 feet of ground, on Wabash-av., just south of Eighteenth-st.

A very nice 3-story, stone front house on Twenty-fifth-st., east of South Park-av.

The new first-class stone front house, No. 624 Michigan-av., just south of Eighteenth-st.

The English basement, brown stone front house, No. 1357 Indiana-av.

A first-class 2-story brick house, with 30 feet of ground, on Michigan-av., near Twentieth-st.

A nice marble front house on Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st.

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 124 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with all modern improvements, on Wabash-av., near Twenty-eighth-st. N. P. MERRILL & CO., 11 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, MARBLE front house, with modern improvements, fronting upon Ellis Park. Also, house and lot upon West Jackson-st., near Morgan. Must be sold. Title perfect; abstract to date. F. H. LONG, Nos. 138 and 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON FRANKLIN-ST., 60X80 FEET, between Lake and Randolph, east front; only $... per front foot. Greatest bargain offered in this market. Also, some sure property ... Ashland-av. and Forty-second-st. Title perfect; abstract to date. F. H. LONG, Nos. 138 and 140 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., NOS. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House.

7 acres near Douglas Park, on Twelfth-st., $28,000.

Large house and lot, 25x177 feet to wide alley, on Thirtieth-st., near Michigan-av., $12,000.

House with all modern improvements, and deep lot, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $16,000.

Good house and deep lot, near Jefferson Park, $7,500.

Also, other city and suburban residences.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE ON LONG TIME; monthly payments; on Thirty-second, just east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED F. FISHER, 143 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 150X210 FEET SOUTH-east corner of South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st.; terms to suit. Inquire at 128 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND LOT, 10 rooms; $500 cash, balance in monthly payments. Inquire on premises, corner of Western-av. and Polk-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR TO TEN LOTS SPLENDIDLY located for manufacturing purposes, or coal and wood yard, adjoining the Northwestern Railway, east of Western-av., offered at great bargain for one week only. BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 Centre-av.

FOR SALE—4 MARBLE FRONT DWELLINGS, ON Indiana-av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., at a bargain; all modern improvements. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—4 ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT ON Twenty-sixth-st., only $1,400, $200 cash and balance easy payments. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HUBBARD AND WALLACE-sts., near Thirty-fifth-st.; $800 and $850. JAMES H. HILL, 359 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A LOT ON DeKoven-st., between Clinton and Jefferson, at $4,000 cash; cheap at $5,000; must be sold by Monday or Tuesday next. Apply to GEO. W. HILL, at the office of Sisson & Barnum, 169 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY ON Ohio-st., Superior-st., Ontario-st., and Wabash-av. Will exchange for a good farm or suburban property. JOHN CULVER, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY HOUSE AND LOT, NO. ... Norton-st., convenient to Blue Island and Van Buren-st. cars, at a bargain if taken at once. Apply at the house.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES FOR one week—Marble front house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. R. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS ON CHICAGO-AV., NEAR new car-shop; these lots are ... and can be purchased at present from $... to $900 each; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years. Those wishing to purchase are invited to go and take a free ride and examine the lots. LARKIN, 15 South Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A FINE HOUSE, barn, and lot ... north of Twenty-second-st.; must have money now; great bargain offered. STORRS & WARE, 233 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CORNER, ONE OF ONE OF the main South Side avenues, at a sacrifice. HENRY P. GEORGE, 90 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CONFIDENTIALLY, THREE CHOICE residences; prices, $8,000, ¼ cash; $16,000, ¼ cash; and $30,000, $11,500 cash; balance time; all in choice localities; all bargains; all must be sold, and none but actual purchasers meaning business need apply. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV., BETWEEN SOUTH PARK Boulevard and Vincennes-av.—choice lots 24x175 feet each to an 18-foot alley; price, $150 per foot; terms, ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years; title perfect. The attention of capitalists and builders is called to this beautiful property. ... surpassed. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-st., east front, 25x170 feet, adjoining Mr. Gillespie's new store; title perfect; price, for a few days, $15,000; ... cash, balance September, 1873, without interest. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—a few of the neatest cottages in Chicago, 324 Bushnell-st. W. W. WATSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Campbell-av., Lexington, Polk and Taylor. To parties wishing to build, no money required for one year. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at No. 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT $12,000—HOUSES AND LOTS NOS. 92 and 96 South Jefferson-st., near Madison, if taken immediately. E. R. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON MONTHLY payments, new house of 10 rooms. Inquire at 125 ...

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, A FEW more of those fine cottages with large lots. Also, two or three more large two-story houses on 48 monthly payments, at Washington Heights; interest only 7 per cent. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKE, 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—OR EXCHANGE FOR A West Side city residence, my very choice home in Wheaton, near the College; large grounds, evergreens, fine orchard with all kinds of fruit, good wells, etc. GEO. P. KIMBALL, northeast corner Clinton and Washington-sts., Room 5.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—CHOICE RESIDENCE property and vacant lots. I make a specialty of property in this town. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 43, Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPerty, a new house and 2½ acres land, at Hinsdale; also, a very choice 10-acre block to exchange for city property. Call at 804 State-st., 1 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HALF ACRE OF LAND AT WASHington Heights, on 100-foot street; trees in front; $350 cash, balance five years at 8 per cent. C. W. DEAN, 54 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD. WE OFFER 3 NEW houses on favorable terms, in a good location, near station, schools, and depot. Save your rent, and own a home at Englewood, where you have the choice of 21 daily passenger trains to and from the city, with commutation fare at $5 per hundred. HULBURD & CO., 85 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 ACRES LYING ON the C. B. & Q. R. R., one-half mile west of Lawndale. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., Real Estate Agent, 168 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, A NICE NEW HOUSE of 8 rooms and a large lot for $1,800, on very easy payments. Inquire at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, divided into 32 lots, near the depot and school. JAMES H. HILL, 359 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN TOWN OF LEYDEN, about 6 miles west of city limits, on North-av., at $125 per acre; a bargain. Apply to GEO. W. HILL, at office of Sisson & Barnum, 169 Fifth-av., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—$250—ONLY $10 CASH AND $5 A month for the balance, beautiful lots at Evanston. There are only seven left at the above price, when they will be $300. Lots on Desplaines, $200; $10 cash. IRA BROWN, 145 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—5 ACRES IN Evanston, for $1,400 per acre. Adjoining property is held at $2,000 per acre. This must be sold, and is an opportunity to make ready money pay a large return. JOHN CULVER, 142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, well located, $4,100 cash. Going! Have a cash bid, but wait for a better one. J. A. BROUSE, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEAT LITTLE FARM OF 15 acres, at Kenosha, with good house, barn, fruits, hay, and stock, only $2,500. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN ACRE PROPERTY—Two 40 acre tracts south of city; either will pay large profit to subdivide. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS IN TWO RIVERS, WIS.; good for shipyard. Inquire of JOHN A. GERLACH, 512 Vliet-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE finest farms in Illinois, near the city of Elgin, valued at $30,000. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, AND ONE of 160 acres; good land, and all under cultivation, in Illinois, three hours' ride from Chicago; prices low and terms easy; will exchange for other property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 35 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A BRICK HOUSE WITH SMALL LOT, or frame house with 40 feet frontage, on one of the avenues, east and south of Twenty-fifth-st.; will pay all cash for bargain. Owners please send description to P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COTTAGE AND LOT IN SOME SUburban town, for which we will give a good trade. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT, WORTH FROM $6,000 to $12,000, in exchange for unimproved lots and cash. A. BLAKE, 127 LaSalle-st., Room 6.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL COMFORTABLE house with a little land adjoining, and some fruit, within 50, 75, or 100 miles of Chicago, and not over 1 mile from a railroad station; in vicinity of lake shore preferred. Price must not exceed $600, which will be cash. Address CONN, 615 West Monroe-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A LADY, INTELLECTUAL, CULTIvated, of amiable disposition, and large affections, desires to find a congenial companion. He must have qualities corresponding to her own; should possess high-toned moral sentiments, and some ambition; may be from 45 years of age upward. No person need answer this who could not, if required, give the highest reference with regard to character, position, &c., as the same would be rendered in return. Address A W, Boston P. O., Mass.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF ROBERT Ballard, who was clerk in hardware store 60 Sudbury-st., Boston, in 1861. Address BALLARD, Lock Box 136, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND STEADY BOOKkeeper for a machine shop; must have good references. Address V 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN; ONE ACquainted with the gas fixture trade preferred; references required. Address, stating age and salary expected, T 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRESCRIPTION CLERK, WITH good references, who can speak the German and English languages. Address G 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION drug clerk, one who speaks German fluently, at 236 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A CASHIER—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 20; must write a good hand and bring good references. Salary moderate. Address C 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER. ADDRESS L 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—JUNIOR HANDS FOR FANCY GOODS departments. Apply this morning between 8 and 10 o'clock. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 239 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—100 COAL MINERS; GOOD AND steady work all winter, and free transportation to the mines. Apply at No. 16 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—FOUR MEN FOR CUTTING BEEF, at No. 6 Davis-st., one block west terminus Randolph-st cars.

WANTED—PLUMBER AT 20 SOUTH MARKET-st. Smart agent wanted. Address W G.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN BARBER FOR Saturday and Sunday morning at 94 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—SIX BODYMAKERS, IMMEDIATELY. Steady work and good wages. STUDEBAKER BROS. Manufacturing Company, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER, ONE who thoroughly understands his business and can furnish good references. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st.

WANTED—BARBER AT 267 STATE-ST.

WANTED—A GOOD GAS-FITTER, AT 379 WEST Randolph-st. M. G. BROOKS.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC MEN AS salesmen by the Domestic Sewing Machine Co., 74 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD, ENERGETIC MEN, WITH $1,000 to $5,000 capital, to take a well-paying agency in different large cities of the United States. Address Elastic Broom Co., No. 23 South Canal-st.

WANTED—COLONISTS FOR COLORADO—MEN with families especially desired. For particulars apply to D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony, office 368 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 159 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages. Office open from 8 o'clock a. m. to 9 p. m.

WANTED—30 MEN FOR SAWMILLS AND PINEries; work all winter; fare and board furnished to the work; wages $30 to $40 per month and board; 10 farm hands and 300 railroad laborers; cheap tickets South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTERN R. R. Co.; free fare; no office fee; wages from $2.50 to $3 per day. 25 West Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY town and neighborhood for a steady business that will positively pay $3 to $12 a day on $4 to $25 capital; $200 can be cleared in 4 or 5 weeks by energetic persons. Call at once and secure the best chance ever offered, or send stamp for sample and particulars. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN TO keep the books and time of men and assist in general management of machine shop. Apply at 303 to 309 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE MECHANIC TO TAKE part interest in a plow shop with an established trade. Address J. A. TEMPLETON, Monmouth, Ill.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 MEN FOR GOOD winter job. Wages $2.50; board $4. Apply 216 East Washington-st., Room 22.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan and Wisconsin; wages $2, $2.25 and $2.50; board, $4; a winter's work on some roads; fare furnished. 500 wood choppers at good prices; 50 farm hands at $1 per day and board; 1,000 for levees and railroads South; cheap transportation given. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS AT THE CHICAGO Employment Bureau, 39 North Canal-st. Free fare. Wages $2.50 to $3.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL Railroad; 500 for Northwestern; wages $2.50 and $3; board $4; 10 corn-huskers; ... South. Call at 28 West Madison-st. SHAW & WILSON.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, WHO CAN lend his employer $2,000, on good security; will give permanent employment and good wages. Address T 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LAD WHO WRITES A NEAT AND rapid hand may apply at Room 14, No. 177 Madison-st.

WANTED—BOY, SMART AND TRUSTY. BRIGHT SIDE CO., 3 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

78 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A FURNISHED room, with board, suitable for two gentlemen.

83 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—FOR RENT, WITH first-class board; one large and one small nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; all modern improvements.

85 SOUTH MORGAN, NEAR MADISON-ST.—FURnished rooms, with board; house first-class; few day boarders accommodated.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER OF WOOD-ST.—Two young ladies who will furnish or partly furnish, can have a delightful room, with first-class board, for $4.50 per week, each. Also accommodations for two young gentlemen and one married couple.

298 WEST HARRISON-ST.—TO RENT, A LARGE front room, unfurnished, with board, to gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms, with or without board. Location good, and house new, with all modern improvements.

343 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—A FEW RESPECTABLE men can be accommodated with first-class board and lodging at $5 per week. Day board, $3.50.

358 RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR ANN—A NICELY furnished front chamber for two gentlemen; also, ...

359 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE front room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen, to rent with board. Also one single room. A few table boarders accommodated.

361 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, suitable for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives.

590 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO PLEASANT rooms, with best of board, in a new marble front house. Gentlemen with wives preferred. Best of references exchanged.

682 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FRONT SUITE, FURnished to three or four gentlemen. Day board, $4.50 per week.

CENTRAL HOUSE, NO. 235 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Transient, $2.50 per day. Also two rooms for permanent boarders at reasonable rates.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE—First-class board, with room, $5 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen; also accommodation for day boarders.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—TO RENT—A NICE furnished front room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD. Also, a few table boarders can be accommodated.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN pleasant location on South Side, north of Twenty-second-st. Address J F W, 150 LaSalle-st., basement office.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE, BY A GENTLEman and wife; room furnished or unfurnished, in a private family preferred; we have a piano, and a permanent home is desired. Address F and L, 576 West Twelfth-st.

BOARD—ON SOUTH SIDE—TWO GENTLEMEN, with their mother and sister, would like a suite of rooms and board. Best of references. Address U 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, IN THE VICINITY of Halsted and Taylor-sts. Address, stating terms, R 74, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ELEGANTLY-FITTED UP SALOON, GOOD stock, splendid business, for sale at half value. Owner has other business to attend to. Apply at 119 South Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A MAN WITH $200 CAN THIS DAY OVERTAKE a business that will pay that amount in a week; licensed business. Address A 40, Tribune office.

A MEAT AND PROVISION STORE, HORSE AND wagon and fixtures for sale, $150, half price. LARKIN, 15 South Canal-st.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, WELL SITUATED, CONvenient to new passenger depot of St. Paul & Milwaukee Railroad, containing 30 rooms, all completely furnished; to rent, house doing first-class business. Furniture and lease for sale. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE WITH A FEW thousand dollars. For sale, a first-class grocery and provision store, in the very centre of the business part of the city. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 14 South Desplaines.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE, OR PARTNER wanted. 133 and 133½ West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A WEST SIDE corner grocery, near depot, doing a first-class trade; newly fitted up and new stock; owner going into another business. Address K 77, Tribune office.

GROCERY AND NOTION STORE FOR SALE. Rent, $30 per month; store and dwelling. Call for particulars, 307 West Lake-st.

ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL DRUG STORES IN Milwaukee, Wis., for sale, located in the business centre of that city; terms reasonable. Address letters T W, P. O., Milwaukee, Wis.

ONLY BAKERY FOR SALE IN A THRIVING town. Ill health cause of sale. Rare chance for investment. Good terms. Apply immediately. O. BISSELL, Roseville, Vermillion Co., Ill.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE CHEAP. For information apply at the gallery, No. 124 North Clark-st.

SALOON FOR SALE, SITUATED IN A FIRST-class locality on South Side, and doing a first-class business; good reason for selling out; fit for restaurant and saloon. Inquire of THOMAS HENNESSEY, 128 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A LOT ON NORTH CLARK-ST., OR South State-st.; will pay half cash; must be a bargain. Address, with full particulars, W 28, Tribune office.

$500 CASH WILL BUY STOCK WORTH MONEY and give you business, clearing you $250 monthly. 118 East Washington-st., Room 30.

$5,000 MAY BE MADE DURING THE NEXT thirty days in successfully curing the Horse Disease, by addressing N 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HALF RATE TICKETS TO THE South to-day, at 25 West Lake-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—1,000 ARMY OVERCOATS (BLUE), wholesale and retail, at our clothing warehouse. CLEMENT & SAYER, 294 & 296 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at fourth house south of Thirteenth-st., on Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer and ironer; 3 persons in family; no Irish need apply. 89 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL AT 31 NORTH CURtis-st. to do housework in a small family. German or American preferred.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS AT NO. 8 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 364 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK, only 2 in family, and good wages paid, at 287 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—AT 800 WEST LAKE-ST. A GOOD Swedish girl as cook, washer, and ironer.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN DO GENERAL housework in a family of two persons, with good references. Apply at 387 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 932 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, for a family of four, at No. 17 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Apply at No. 675 Fulton-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; with reference, at 631 West Monroe-st. near Union Park.

WANTED—AT THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, ONE good, reliable pastry cook.

WANTED—2 DINING-ROOM, 4 CHAMBERMAIDS, and 2 kitchen girls. Call early. 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family; no children. 594 State-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SHIRT MAKERS TO MAKE BUTTON holes in store or home; also operators. Apply at 232 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES, WITH POSSESSION—TWO-story house and basement, 182 Rebecca-st., $40 per month.

Cottage house 381 West Indiana-st., $25 per month.

House of 7 rooms, bath, etc., over furniture store 341 West Randolph-st., $35 per month.

N. P. MERRILL & CO.,
11 Otis Block.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE, WITH MODERN CONveniences, in good locality, on South Side; carpets and some furniture for sale if desired. Address C 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF NEW TWO-STORY house No. 500 Orchard-st., between Sophia and Center-sts., 6 rooms, closets, and pantry, $20 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick dwelling (new) No. 189 and 185 Harmon-st., near LaSalle. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES FROST, on premises.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF SIX ROOMS AND UNfinished basement 55 Evergreen-av., near Wicker Park, $25 a month. Apply at 635 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT OAK PARK, GOOD HOUSE, ALSO one at Maywood, and one at Thatcher. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 43, Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick house; also barn. 17 Honore-st., half a block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS, on Douglas-place; $45 per month. Also six rooms in new brick house on West Side, at $40. Also cottage of six rooms, Blue Island-av., $30 per month. KENNEDY & NEWELL, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY M. H. MORRIS, ROOM 6, 137 LaSalle-st., one fine new 3-story and basement brick house, with mansard roof, and brick barn; $800 per year, one-third less than it is worth.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE ON Smith-st., one block West of Union Park, 4 rooms, water, good yard, and coal house. Inquire at 350 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—239 WEST POLK-ST., 8 rooms, clothes closets and pantry; reasonable rent, to a good tenant; also, cottage in rear, cheap. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE NO. 12 EAST HARrison-st.; immediate possession. Apply at 486 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE and lease of the 3-story residence, No. 328 West Adams-st.; will be sold very cheap for cash; furniture new, house in first-class order, and location very desirable; will take part cash, and balance on time. Inquire on premises, if convenient, from 9 to 10 a. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON INDIANA-av.; can board owner's family of three, if desirable. Inquire Room 4, 157 and 159 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 586 WEST LAKE-ST.; reasonable rent to reliable party; none other need apply; immediate possession. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD COTTAGE, $10 PER MONTH, second house north of Milwaukee-av., on Robey-st. Inquire of Mr. LINDER, six houses north of this cottage.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR TO GENTLEMEN only; fire, gas, and care, $40 per month. Also small room. Apply at 257 Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF FURNISHED ROOMS; gentlemen only. 147 and 149 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—2 ROOMS ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with hot and cold water. Inquire at 265 Fulton-st., in the basement.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, ENTIRE second story of 850 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, A LARGE front room, with bed-room off a large square room, heated with furnace; gas and bath; furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at 113 Park-av.

TO RENT—TO 4 OR 6 GENTLEMEN, A LARGE front parlor, double bed-room off, folding doors, furnished. 61 West Van Buren, near Canal. Call Sunday.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements, at 380 West Washington-st. Reference required.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH FIRE, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, and closets ... South Jefferson-st. ...

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen by the day or month. Breakfast if desired—a la carte. Apply at 871 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT 24 SIXteenth-st.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, NEAR THE CORNER of Adams-st. and Western-av. R. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF 2 FRONT rooms, with large clothes closets in each; gas, fire, and bath room; suitable for lady and gentleman, or gentleman. 101 West Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE IN THE NEW MARble-front building No. 519 South Clark-st., between VanBuren and Harrison-sts.; a very good location and a low rent. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—THE STORE 577 STATE-ST., NOW OCcupied by Messrs. Bissett & Co., is offered for rent after Nov. 1. Also, 3 rooms on second floor, lately occupied by Clarke, Layton & Co. J. L. DAVIS, 374 State-st., Room 6.

TO RENT—BEST LOCATION IN THE CITY—Large office first floor; large basement 25 by 70; second, third, fourth, and fifth floors, 25 by 57 and 45 by 25, all corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st., by CHASE, HANFORD & CO., corner Wabash-av. and South Water-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOMS, VERY cheap, at 804 State-st., first floor.

TO RENT—186 STATE-ST.—SECOND, THIRD, AND fourth floors, and basement. Apply to R. D. RUSSELL, 41 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—CORNER MAIN AND WRONG-STS., new store, with four rooms above; $30 per month. W. W. WATSON, Jr., 15 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—STORES 227 AND 229 JACKSON-ST., between Franklin and Market-sts.; new; either as one store or two. Inquire at 42 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A CARRIAGE-SHOP IN the city. Address A. LAMONT, 262 West Indiana.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF FIVE OR SIX rooms, between Lake and Jackson-sts., and east of Western-av., or east of State-st., between Twenty-second-st. and Egan-av. Rent must not exceed $20 per month. No children. Address stating location and price, E 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE. Must be first-class, and in choice locality. Send particulars to N. S. LIND, Agent, 150 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment. We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to heavy overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE CITY AND COUNtry to sell an article needed in every house; good canvassers can make easily $150 per month. Address ELASTIC BROOM CO., 23 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, for one of the most useful and best selling articles ever invented. N. WILLEY & CO., 229 West Madison-st., Room 30.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—ANYwhere, can clear 300 per cent profit on the best selling goods extant. Silver watch, worth $20, free to new beginners. Will pay anyone's expenses to Chicago and return if we do not show the best chance. Samples to country free. A. RAY, 25 West Lake-st., Chicago.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Ferguson's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TAYLOR PRINTING PRESSES—ONE super royal cylinder; size of bed 23x28, only been run two months. One cylinder, 24x30, been run three years. Both contain all the latest improvements. I will sell at a great discount. M. V. WAGNER, Marshall, Mich.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—30 FOOT DERRICK, ALL complete, new, well ironed, and has been used but a short time. Apply at Government Goods, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT BOILER, 5 FOOT high, 30 inches in diameter, 35 flues; never been used to damage in the least; also a lot of gas pipe. 65 West Lake-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS from 1½-horse power upwards, steam and power pumps, fire pumps, hose, &c. J. O. MERRIMAN, General Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—BY M. V. HOTCHKISS & CO., Nos. 87 and 89 Clark-st., opposite Court House:

A valuable place on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., with encumbrance, for good unencumbered property.

Also, a fine place at Lake Forest, for city property; will assume some encumbrance.

Also a new house and large lot at Maywood, for which unimproved city property will be taken as first payment.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED A FIRST-CLASS horse, harness, etc, for which I will exchange first-class suburban lots, 50x125 feet. T M, Tribune Branch office.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD COUNTRY HOTELS for ranch farms or other good property. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY CLERK, BOOKkeeper, or bill clerk, by a young man fully qualified, is a rapid and accurate accountant, is well posted in express and railroad accounts. Address V 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as entry or other clerk, in a good house. Is not afraid of work. Good references. Address V 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CASHIER'S POSITION IN some good firm, by a young man of energy and ability; banking experience. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer who has the necessary experience, to run and repair any kind of engine. No objection to the country. Best of city references. Address L 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS IMprover in the blacksmith trade. Apply at 22 Hope-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BREWERS—AN ENGlish brewer will brew stock beers anywhere in the States. Address O 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS pastry cook (male) in hotel or restaurant; speaks German, French, and English. Address C 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESTAURANT cook; a white man and live one, fully acquainted with all restaurant business; competent to take charge of a kitchen. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family, by a young man (American), who can take good care of horses and make himself useful; good references. Address X 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who understands taking care of horses. Address G W, No. 39 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman in a private family, to drive and to take care of horses; he can't talk very good English; he don't want big wages. Please address 24 Rucker-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHman, just arrived, of any kind; is industrious and obliging. Address E 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ORGANIST, FIRST-class. Apply at FOOTE'S Music Store, 9 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE DRUG or grocery house, either to work in store or travel, one who has experience in business. Best of references given. Address W. R. WORTH, 27 Otis Block.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN AND WIFE; THE man as coachman and groom; the wife a good washer and ironer and general housework; in family, in town or country. Call at 618 South Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—THE ADVERTISER WISHES employment of some kind where he can make himself useful; speaks the German language, and is familiar with bookkeeping and accounts. Address K 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN and his wife, to take care of horses, and his wife to take care of a house. Address No. 846 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN WHO SPEAKS the Scandinavian and English languages perfectly, wants employment. Address A 86, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN as cook in a private family; understands English cooking; good references as to ability and character. Apply at Woman's Home, 191 West Jackson-st. MISS THIBAULT.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in a first-class boarding-house, restaurant, or hotel. Can be seen for two days, at 16 South Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY ENGLISH person, the entire care of an infant or young children; good references; a few miles out no objection. Address RAYNER, 382 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY ONE HOTEL, TWO restaurant cooks, 8 girls for housework. Call to-day at 141 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COOK OF EXPERIence in English club-houses. Address F 45, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY THOROUGHLY competent, and with best of references, would like a position as housekeeper in a first-class hotel, or private house. Address 18, Twenty-eighth-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PLAIN HUNTER-CASE GOLD WATCH; with initials J D B on the opening case. A reward of $50 will be paid, and no questions asked, by returning the same to RAE & MITCHELL, Room 49, Central Union Block.

LOST—LAST WEDNESDAY, A THICK-SET COW, very heavy, about 10 years old; has a star on the forehead, horns turned in, red back, white belly, within 2 months of calving. Reward paid. 191 Sebor-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON THE EVENING OF OCT. ..., a collector's pocketbook, containing ... belonging to G. W. RICHARDSON, Room 8, Central Union Block. The finder will please send to office above, and get reward, no questions asked; payment has been stopped on all.

LOST—BETWEEN 54 WEST EWING-ST. AND Madison-st. bridge, by way of Halsted-st., a black leather pocket-book, containing $11 and some small change, the property of a poor man. Address as above.

LOST—A RED AND WHITE COW, HAD ON a black leather neck strap and snap hook. A liberal reward and all expenses will be paid for her return to J. W. ROBERTS, 1028 Prairie-av.

ESTRAY—NINE HORSES CAME ON MY PREMises at Calumet, Ill., Oct. 26, described as follows: 1 grey horse 6 years old, 1 chestnut colt, 2 black colts, 5 bay colts, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. J. W. PYNE.

FOUND—A BROWN HORSE CAME TO MY PLACE, corner of Thirty-ninth-st. and Low-av., near the Stock Yards. WM. O'BRIEN.

FOUND ASTRAY—ON TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. ..., a cow, heavy with calf; color, red and white. The owner can find her by calling at 52 West Lake-st., and paying charges and proving property.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM HORNER & LEVY, 30 West Randolph-st., a bay mare and top buggy. Any information concerning the same will be ...

STRAYED—FROM 30 WEST HARRISON-ST., ONE bay horse, with spot on forehead; also two white hind feet, had on a leather halter with snap attached; about 8 feet long, two shoes off. Any information of the whereabouts of the same will be rewarded by leaving notice, by mail or personally, at THOS. DRIVER'S, 30 West Harrison-st.

TAKEN UP—A BROWN HORSE, WHICH THE owner may call for and pay expenses, at 267 North Franklin-st. CHR. KNOPFER.

TAKEN UP—BY F. SIMONSEN, 39 HUNT-ST., A small bay horse, stiff in all four legs, white foot. The owner can have the same by paying expenses.

WANTED—OWNER FOR A LARGE POINTER dog taken up on the 29th inst. Inquire at engine house, 175 Cottage Grove-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 504 State-st.

MY WIFE, CAROLINE DYCKMAN, HAVING left my house and board without any reason for so doing, this is to give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract after this date. CONRAD DYCKMAN, 1022 South Halsted-st. Nov. 2, 1872.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL AN INTEREST IN the retail hardware business address W H, Tribune office.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. THE UNdersigned have bought the grocery store at 414 South Clark-st., from Nathan Simonsen, and are not responsible for any claims thereon. M. MARX & CO.

WANTED—WATCHES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, diamonds, old gold, pistols, cast-off clothing, all kind of goods. BARTLETT, 300 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A PARTY GOING DIRECT TO DENver or Pueblo, Colorado, to take charge of a boy 13 years old. Address J 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A CHEAP FRAME BUILDing, between Van Buren and Madison and Paulina and Loomis-sts; suitable to move and make a business building of. Address R 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A NEAT CIGAR STORE, with living rooms attached, for cash. LARKIN, 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—10,000 YARDS OF PLASTERING AND cornice done. Will pay part cash and part improved real estate. J. C. McCORD, 156 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON LONG OR SHORT TIME. WM. T. CUSHING & CO., Room 22 Central Union Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $3,000 OR $4,000 on city real estate. W. M. HOWLAND, 135 East Washington-st., Room 34.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE by WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 130 West Washington.

WANTED—$10,000, TO COMPLETE THE PRIVATE subscriptions to a real estate association just organizing. Parties that want to invest $1,000 or more, so as to double their money, may address P. O. Box 47, Chicago.

$1,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE security, for 5 years; money in hand. P. A. BROWN & D. HORTON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, 373 Wabash-av.

$1,000 CASH IN HAND TO LOAN FOR ONE year. ABBOTT & OLIVER, Room 3, No. 153 Monroe-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—COME AND SEE THE LIGHT AND easy-running Domestic Sewing Machine; sold on monthly payments. Office, 207 South Halsted-st. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st.; machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments; work given when desired; sewing machines repaired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., and 187 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments and work given in payment if desired.

WANTED—WEED SEWING MACHINE; MUST BE in first-class order and cheap. Address G C R, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—1,000,000 COMMON RED, 50,000 WHITE pressed, for sale at low figures, by DUNNE & SCANLAN, Iron Clad office, 184 East Monroe-st.

BRICK FOR SALE—1,000,000 BEAUTIFUL CREAM-colored brick; the best in Wisconsin; price, $10 per 1,000 loaded on the car; no commission men need apply. Address CHADWICK & PRIOR, Watertown, Wis.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—LARGE REFRIGERATOR, PLATED castors, black walnut cane seated dining chairs, extension table, meat broiler, all suitable for boarding house or restaurant. Apply 511 Wabash-av.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, household goods, or merchandise of any kind, can find a cash customer by applying to J. H. FIKE & CO., 381 West Lake-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale, can find a cash customer by addressing FURNITURE, care Carrier No. 3.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. SEE ADVERTISER; ... scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1,637.

THE HORSE-DISEASE.

Its Presence Made Manifest in Our Streets Yesterday.

Street-Car and Omnibus Horses Withdrawn from Service.

Pedestrianism a Favorite Pastime in the West Division.

Advice to Horse-Owners by the Sanitary Superintendent.

The Plague Spreading in Philadelphia---About 10,000 Horses Affected.

Improved Condition in New York.

CHICAGO.

THE DISEASE SPREADING RAPIDLY.

The horse-disease, as was expected, spread during Wednesday night through all the stables in which it had made its appearance, and resulted in the prostration of a large number. The most marked increase has been in the Western avenue car barn and the stables of the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company, and Young's omnibus line, where a large number of horses are stabled. The livery stables are no better, and the streets are unlike Chicago thoroughfares. On Wabash avenue and State and Madison streets the desertion is perceptible. These street are quieter than they have been at any time during the past year, and amply attest the prevalence of the disorder. Private conveyances are few and far between, omnibuses are not running on either street, and Wabash avenue pedestrians may, for once in their lives, avoid being slain by rival omnibus drivers in search of victims on street corners. It is true that the People's Omnibus and Baggage Company are running their Twenty-ninth street stages, but these have everything their own way, and the drivers know better than to overwork their poor beasts.

The West Side Railway Company are among the notable sufferers by the disease. It is spreading among their horses very rapidly, and now only about one-half of the Madison and Randolph street cars are running. With the charming rainstorm which seems to follow the disease, as the locusts followed the plague of hail, they will soon be reduced to no cars at all, and that will be delightful. The Blue Island avenue cars are running at distressing intervals, while the Van Buren street vehicles occasionally appear. The West Side Stage Company, after losing their barn and fifty of their horses, are forced to succumb to the disease, and take their omnibuses off the street. Hence, travel on West Madison street, and the West Division generally, is interrupted perceptibly.

The South Division car stables on the contrary, are all in good condition. Mr. Crain states that during the past year 400 horses owned by the Company have had the present disease, and are, therefore, exempt from an attack. Not one in the State street stables are suffering, and but a few at the Cottage Grove avenue barn. Those that are infected are, without exception, young horses which have but just arrived from the country. He believes that country horses will yield to the disease at once, where the older animals will escape infection. While the reporter was conversing with Mr. Crain yesterday, Mr. Young, proprietor of the omnibus line bearing his name, and a patriarch in the omnibus business, joined the group opposite the car stables.

Mr. Crain good-naturedly remarked that Mr. Young was the worst scared man in the city about the disease, having taken off every one of his 'buses.

Mr. Young said he did not care who knew his ideas on the subject. Every one of his horses had the disease, and, if the truth were told, nine of every ten in the city were affected.

Mr. Crain thought he was allowing his fears to misguide him.

Mr. Young said that he had no doubt that, if he had allowed his omnibuses to run yesterday, it would kill the horses.

Mr. Crain admitted the prudence of Mr. Young, but complained that if the omnibus men forsook them they would be compelled to overwork their own horses to accommodate the thousands who desired to travel in the city. The owners of vehicles would not dare to use their own conveyances, and thus the South Side traffic was increased in every way.

Mr. Young said it would do for those who could afford it to kill their horses, but he could not. One horse that had been sick on the previous day had been sent out and brought in before night in a very low state. He believed the animal would die before sunset, and she was a good horse, too. On the other hand, the worst case he had, when properly attended to, had almost recovered. He would not give half-price for a country horse, and believed that the coming winter would go hard on young horses. It would not, in his opinion, affect old horses in any similar degree. As an experiment, he ran nine stages out yesterday morning for two trips, to see how the horses would stand it. He called them in promptly, and would await results. He believed that the animals thus driven would suffer more than others.

Mr. Crain said as long as the good weather held out they would be all right, but if it rained they would have it badly, and again "chaffed" Mr. Young.

Mr. Young said if the citizens would pledge themselves to replace any horses that might be permanently injured or killed by being driven out at present, he would be willing to let the horses go as usual. But he was not a wealthy corporation, and could not afford the risk.

Mr. Crain said no corporation or individual could have taken more care of their horses than the South Side City Railway, to which every one present assented. He said there had been a sudden change of weather during the night, which had greatly accelerated the spread of the disease.

"Well," said Mr. Young, "I am a coward, if you like, on this subject, but I don't mind saying so."

Mr. Crain remarked that there had been 400 cases in his barns during the year, and they had mastered the disease without loss.

Mr. Young replied that it had mastered the West Side car horses for want of proper care, and he did not propose to be similarly victimized. On Wednesday morning the disease in his stables was so prevalent that one could not hear his own voice for the coughing. Yesterday prompt treatment and rest had reduced the coughing materially. This confirmed him in the belief that it was not good policy to work them until they were well.

Mr. Crain offered to give Mr. Young the best horse in the stables on State street if he, or any surgeon, could find a sick horse there. At Cottage Grove avenue there were thirty-five cases, but only there, and these were all young horses.

The People's Omnibus and Baggage Company have two barns, one on Twenty-second street, near State, and the other on Twenty-ninth street. A large number of horses are suffering at the former stable, which contains 119 horses. These animals are all taken off the road, and allowed to recruit. At the Twenty-ninth street barn none are sick, and the stages are running as usual. When the latter barn is closed, it is expected that the inmates of the former will be ready to resume their labors.

At the livery stables it was generally found that more horses were sick, but none seriously. They were receiving treatment, and doing well.

At the Douglas place livery stables, corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fifth street, there are about 100 horses, nearly all of which are more or less affected, but none seriously, as yet. There are several valuable horses in this barn, among them L. D. Ingersoll's fast racker, "Sam Weller," who was taken with the disease yesterday morning.

At the Prairie avenue stables, near Twenty-fifth street, there are some fifty horses, including Noyes' fine stepper. They are all affected, but, as yet, only very slightly.

"A Chicago Observer" writes to correct the statement that Howe's Livery Stable, on West Lake street, had not been disinfected. It is probable that the "proprietor was not in when the reporter came round," but if his representative did not know enough to state what was true, the fault would seem to be with the employer for keeping such an incompetent near him.

Mr. Brady, on West Lake street, complains that he was not visited by a TRIBUNE reporter. If this gentleman will call to mind the statement he made as to his rivals having sick horses, and the request that the reporter would not say where he obtained his information, it might [illegible].

Those who sent their horses into the country to escape contagion, had better send for them again. The country stables are being attacked severely. At Lake View and Bowmanville, and throughout Du Page and adjoining counties the disease is doing much damage.

Dr. King, who is not a horse doctor, but a prominent physician, thinks that disinfectants are being too strongly used in the stables. Persons are apt to run to extremes, but they should remember that too much zeal in this direction may be injurious. The doctor recommends the disinfection of stables with charcoal fumes.

Two of the horses on the Stock Yards car from Thirty-fourth street were noticed yesterday suffering from the disorder.

Mr. Truman S. Gillett relates that his mare Lucy was sick with the disease, and in a worse condition than any horse he has yet seen. Badeau's Mexican Mustang Condition Powders, given three times a day with bran mashes, warm bran, and light exercise under the blanket put her on her legs again.

Field & Leiter have given orders to close their stables at 6 o'clock, and not open them again until 8 o'clock in the morning.

Chicago merchants have been notified by wholesale dealers in New York that, until further notice, they will be unable to ship goods from New York City.

Dr. Rauch, Sanitary Superintendent, offers the following suggestions to horse-owners:

See to the thorough ventilation, cleanliness, and prompt removal of manure from stables. Where there are a number of horses in the same stable, it is of the utmost importance that it should be disinfected with carbolic acid. All horses should be blanketed, especially after they have been driven. Horses that do not feed well, are sluggish, or cough, must not be worked at all. It is not only humane, but economy, as the animal will suffer less, and recover sooner. It is safe to use soft feed, and, when they cough, to apply a stimulating liniment to the throat. If the disease does not yield to this treatment, consult a good veterinary surgeon.

It is also important that horses be driven slowly, and not heavily loaded.

The Board of Health will co-operate with the Humane Society in preventing the working of such horses.

ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—To-day, the twelfth of the horse plague, found Broadway resuming its old crowded condition. Along the docks dullness has disappeared, and freight is moving with comparative freedom. Owing to the quantities of grain being shipped the outgoing Atlantic steamers have not suffered much, although miscellaneous freights have been very light. The number of dead horses removed since last Sunday in New York and Brooklyn is about 550. The street car facilities are not yet beyond half the former average, and nearly all the lines quit working before 11 p. m.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Although travel is as yet considerably obstructed, there is a marked improvement in the horses. The livery stables are greatly improving, the malaria being said to be fully under control, and if there are still cases of danger they are only those of horses which have very recently been attacked, and have not passed the climax as yet. Horses which have had perfect rest are the first to show symptoms of improvement. Many of the truckmen and the teams of business men are out again, but it will probably be some days before the car companies will fully resume running. Eighty-five deaths were reported yesterday.

Favorable weather, also, has caused an improvement in the horses in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1—Afternoon.—The horse disease is rapidly decreasing, and the streets begin to assume their old appearance. The car companies are putting on more cars to-day. Ninety horses have died during the past twenty-four hours.

Doctors who examined the bodies of some of the dead horses report symptoms of pneumonia, and also signs of typhoid fever on several of the smaller intestines.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Evening—Ninety-two deaths from the horse disease are reported in this city this morning, and 31 in Brooklyn. There is a marked improvement in the disease, and it is believed that by Monday the cars will be running on nearly all the lines.

JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Business is comparatively at a stand-still in Jersey City, consequent upon the prevalence of the horse disease. Thirty-three horses are reported dead.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—The plague has broken out among racing horses. A race for $1,500 was to have come off yesterday at Suffolk Park, but the horses are suffering with the disease, and the race was postponed. The horses entered were Sensation, W. S. Allen, and Hotspur. It is reported that Rosalind is sick at Trenton.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—Afternoon—The *Evening Telegram* estimates the number of sick horses at 5,000 to 10,000, but not a single fatal case is reported. Nearly every railway company has withdrawn its cars, so as to avoid the use of sick horses. Many of those taken sick on Wednesday are already recovering.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—The horse-disease prevails throughout the city and vicinity. A number of cars have been withdrawn from various lines, and comparatively few hacks are on the stands. Business is beginning to suffer for want of the conveyance of freights. The disease prevails in the mildest form.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 1.—The horse-disease is spreading rapidly in this vicinity, and has made its appearance at Kingston.

BELOIT, WIS.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 1.—The first case of the dreaded horse-disease in this city occurred yesterday. No other cases reported yet.

INCIDENTS OF THE DISEASE IN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 29.

This is the every-day picture in Broadway, from morning till night, din, hurry-scurry, and Babel tongues of all nations. But now it has changed. The men seem despondent, for horses are scarce, and the epizoot has struck business blind and severed its arteries. It is motionless, dumb, paralyzed, and the shock which it has received is greater than can be seen on the surface.

Instead of the great jam at Fulton, and Wall, and Cortlandt streets, which always is to be seen at these points, there seems to be an ominous quiet. The policemen have not used their whistles to urge drivers for nearly a week. The driver finds space on all sides. He is not urged on either side. He does not find a pole sticking in him from behind, nor a load of hay or brooms threatening to topple over on his head, on his right, nor a hogshead of sugar ready to roll off a dray in front and smash his horses' legs to jelly. The writer, at Spring street, yesterday, waited for fifteen minutes, by the clock in Tiffany's old building, and saw but eighteen vehicles pass, five of which were stages. Part of these eighteen were going up, part of them were going down Broadway. Usually a couple of hundred vehicles would pass at this given point during the same time, and from the nostrils of seventeen of these horses these flecks of foam depended, showing the agonies they were suffering. The policemen of the Broadway squad, under the command of Tony Allaire, were visibly affected with the epizoot. This word, be it known, has passed into the vocabulary of Americanisms. The policeman wore a sad expression, but had no discharge and needed no mustard embrocation to his chest.

At Canal street the cars were stopped, and those who waited for transportation waited in vain. The intersection of this street with Broadway seemed completely clear. Any part of Sixth avenue, below Thirty-fourth street, is generally more crowded than was Broadway yesterday at Canal street. Every horse that passed looked wan and hectic, and lean as Don Quixote. They also moved at a funeral pace—the horses' heads downwards—and when the poor animals came to a slippery place they stumbled and slid as if they were about to drop on the cruel stones.

The wide, open space around the statue of Washington, at Union square, looked as if it were a deserted plaza in a third-rate German city. The cabmen at the usual stand were conspicuous by their absence. A few were standing around, but their horses would have been glad if they had been placed in their little beds. Around Madison square and in the vicinity of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House the politicians had great difficulty in getting a cab to take them on their errands of intrigue, and at Thirty-fourth street the lookout was very dismal for man and beast. Here and there a stage or a dray crawling along, the driver disheartened and the horses dying by inches. Where are now the agents of the philanthropical philozooist, Bergh, and where are his efficient mouchards? They are like the cabmen, conspicuous by their absence, it would seem. Broadway is like a deserted street, and if something of a remedial nature does not soon transpire grass may yet grow in the streets, and the marble piles of Broadway may become tenantless, like the palaces of Tyre and Sidon.

Down town in the narrow streets bordering on the river's brink the scene is most appalling. Walking from the South ferry, which has almost a deserted appearance, round South street by that elbow of the East River, known as Coenties Slip, and up as far as Pike street, the change noticeable in the traffic was wonderful to behold. There were not even horses to load and unload cargoes from the vessels to the dock, or from the dock to the vessels.

The huge piles of merchandise that are usually to be seen on the sidewalks, and which block them up and impede pedestrianism, were not visible to any one that had eyes. The little narrow courts leading off South street, which are usually choked with trucks, were clear to all corners, and the docks themselves were blank and dismal. In conversation with many down-town merchants our reporter ascertained that business had come to a perfect standstill, and that it was impossible to get truckmen, as their horses were either sick or dying, and those who had good horses, for which they had paid from $250 to $300 apiece, refused to imperil their safety unless such a large compensation was given them per head as would place the merchant's profits on gross amount to a merely nominal figure. One flour merchant told the reporter that he had an order to send 3,000 barrels of flour South, but that a truckman demanded $15 a load of thirty barrels; and a sugar man told him that one of his men made an attempt to put four hogsheads of sugar on a truck, and that one of the horses staggered and fell, and died in the traces before he could be removed, having broken his heart with overwork. At the lower end of Wall street, where there is usually a very busy scene, and where hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise, from an anchor to a thousand bales of cotton, are sold by auction in a few moments, trade has nearly closed altogether, and the busy traders are nearly at their wit's end as to what they are to do. Oxen from the country are already beginning to appear on down town streets, and several of these hardy and healthy animals were to be seen yesterday yoked together and drawing great loads, laboring like giants. Thousands of draught oxen could find employment at this moment, if some large stock-raiser would only send them into the city and sell them even at advanced prices. The epizoot makes all mankind akin, it is evident.

BOSTON.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 29.

The employes of corporations volunteered in good force to help onward the wheels of trade, and the number of vehicles far outnumbered the animals usually seen in the shafts, and some very humorous scenes were witnessed in the earlier portion of the day. Gilmore's band accompanied Baal & Hackett's wagon, which was manned by volunteers, in its route to one of the depots after freight; the Metropolitan band preceded three of Mason & Hamlin's teams, drawn by some 200 of the employes, on the way to East Boston, where the loads of cabinet organs were shipped on the English steamers; a wagon containing two drummer boys and bearing a placard inscribed, "Washington Market—What We Know About Expressing," passed through the streets in the afternoon drawn by some twenty market-men in snowy frocks; the team of Bliss, Whiting & Co., of Franklin street, was drawn by twelve of the employes, and was loaded with cases of clothing for the West. The wagon was in charge of Mr. Frank E. Lauriat. On the tailboard was a large sign bearing the inscription, "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." One of the most remarkable sights was that observable on the South Boston horse-car track, where, to show that the Company was not unmindful of its patrons' interest, Superintendent Johnson resolved to run at least one car for their benefit. As the usual means of draught were out of the question, he called for volunteers from among the employes to draw a handsome vehicle (No. 51, the newest of the line) to Scollay Square, at 8 a. m. Fifteen minutes before the time set, forty-four of the conductors and drivers had taken their position on the ropes, in eleven sections of four each, and having a "standing" freight of fifty-two at 25 cents a head by 8 o'clock, left the station, cheered by the assembled multitudes in the vicinity and along both sides of the route. The customary time was made to Cornhill, and the fortunate passengers expressed their warmest thanks for the accommodation. The proceeds of the trip, the largest ever taken on the road, were shared equally by the energetic railroaders. This car proved so popular that another was started an hour later, drawn by thirty men, and several trips were made. One of the cars was photographed on Washington street, during the forenoon. Many firms adopted the new rules of locomotion to secure an extended advertisement, and in this they were not disappointed, for each and every manned wagon drew the attention of every one to it and its contents.

At Quincy and Faneuil Hall Markets there was nothing doing. The streets in that vicinity presented a strange and deserted appearance, the delivery of goods being accomplished mostly by men with hand-carts who were paid from fifty cents to a dollar an hour for their work. Numerous firms relied entirely upon oxen for the transportation of their goods, and the number of these heavy but useful animals was largely increased, with every indication of being still further augmented within a day or two, as the boot and shoe trade has ordered a quantity.

From the New York Sun, Oct. 30.

Numerous instances of the exorbitant demands of drivers are reported. A gentleman offered a hackman $12 to take him from the Cortlandt street ferry to the Forty-second street depot. His baggage was one trunk and a small satchel. The coachman reflected an instant and coolly replied, "Guess I can do better'n that, boss." Another instance is related of a drayman who demanded and obtained $42 for transporting one load of cotton. He was not more than an hour and a half on the whole job. A gentleman, yesterday, paid $10 to be driven from the Pavonia ferry to Fulton ferry.

Many curious remedies have been suggested, but decidedly the most unique and emphatic experiment was tried in the Third avenue stables yesterday, if credence can be given the story as told there to a *Sun* reporter. The Company had a horse which was in the last stages of the disease and fully expected to die. The animal was choking, and, believing that he must die, this experiment was tried. First a dose of pepper was placed up the nostrils, followed by a quantity of soda. The expectation was that the fermentation and expansion of the soda would either blow off the horse's head, or clear out the obstructed passages in the throat and head. The horse's head proved the strongest, as he blew out the packed accumulation of mucous, and is rapidly recovering.

The "dicker" between the farmers and the New York men for oxen is sometimes amusing. One man to-day (a New Yorker) went out on the road to hire a yoke he had heard of, when the following occurred:

New Yorker. Say, boss, I want to hire your oxen for three or four weeks to take to New York to do our carting.

Farmer. What d'ye pay?

New Yorker. Six dollars a day, with driver.

Farmer's Boy. Shall I go with him, pop?

Farmer. Well, now, that ain't enough for them ar critters. That ar off ox ken pull a house down. Say $8 a day, and they're yourn.

New Yorker. Well, old man, we won't quarrel; get 'em ready. This the boy to drive em?

Farmer. Well, I don't know about that. You know that York is a hard place. I'll have to step in and see the old woman about that. [All three enter the farmer's kitchen.]

Farmer. Mother, I have hired out Brindle, Bob and Jim to this Yorker, and he wants the boy to go with 'em to drive 'em.

Farmer's Boy. Oh, yes, mother, you know I can look after 'em better than poppy. I'm spryer.

Mother. Yes, Johnny, but who'll look after you? [Turning to the New Yorker.] Do you belong to church?

New Yorker. Oh, yes. Our firm are all church members; go to Henry Ward Beecher's. We'll look after the boy.

Mother. Tell Mr. Beecher he's allers went to Sunday School and bin a good boy. Now do take care of him.

New Yorker. Never fear, aunty; I'll take him to Sunday School and church.

When the boy and New Yorker left the farm with the oxen, the mother stood in the kitchen doorway wiping her eyes, and the "old man" was leaning over the barnyard gate.—*New York Sun, Oct. 30.*

From the Boston Herald.

During the day Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co. had employed a number of oxen to do their transportation business, and along through the day much fun was created about their establishment by the awkward movements of the cattle and the more awkward operations of the improvised bull-drivers. But when the hour for closing came, two yokes of their best animals were brought out and geared on to one of their very largest wagons. Notice was then sent to a number of the leading firms in the neighborhood that Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co. would send a bull express to the South End at 5 o'clock, and passage could be secured by applying in person to Merrill W. Haskell, Superintendent in charge. In a few minutes quite a number of the mercantile aristocracy of that neighborhood put in an appearance and took seats in the wagon. Mr. Haskell was as polite as a midshipman in attending to the wants of his aristocratic passengers, and to guard against all accident, Mr. William H. Burgess, a department *attache* of the firm, was commissioned to act as conductor. After the team was all ready for a start, noses were counted, when it was ascertained that the following gentlemen were registered as passengers: Mr. Thomas Stearns, of the firm of Messrs. Hoyt, Sprague & Co.; Mr. Ewing, of the firm of Ewing, Wise & Fuller; Mr. Warren and Mr. Eaton, of other houses in the neighborhood, and William H. Brown, Charles A. Ramsdell, Rishworth Jordan, William R. Caldwell, and William H. Burgess (conductor), all connected with the house of Jordan, Marsh & Co.—a merry and moneyed party. The loud peals of laughter that rose from the court, the street, and the windows during the preparations for a start soon crowded all the surrounding thoroughfares with a multitude of laughing, hooting, and jest-cracking people of all ages and both sexes. Finally a start was made, when Mr. Haskell, the driver, took his "posish" beside the bulls, gave his long whip a grave flourish, accompanied with a loud "Whoa, haw, brindle," and off went the most stylish bull team and aristocratic freight ever seen in the Hub, *en route* for the Commonwealth Hotel, where most of the gentlemen are domiciled with their families.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: On the body of Mary Boyle, aged 50 years, who was fatally injured by falling down stairs, on Thursday evening; on Patrick Hinkley, who died from the effects of intemperance; on John Liffey, an infant, belonging to emigrant parents, who died on the train between this city and New York.

B. F. Kelly, of Ottawa, Ill., while strolling about the city last evening, dropped into a saloon on South Clark street to get a cigar, and found out, when it was too late, that it was one of the vilest dens imaginable, kept by a woman named Sophia Stevens. As soon as he displayed his money he was set upon by the degraded inmates, and was slightly stabbed in the neck by the woman Stevens. The house was "pulled."

The anniversary of our fire was observed rather too closely for comfort by H. P. Stanwood, General Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway in this city, who, on the night of the 9th, was burned out at his mother's residence in Hopkinton, N. H. What made the observance more trying, Mr. Stanwood had been sick in the house for ten days and was carried out on a stretcher. He believes that a lively interest will permanently attach to that date for him, as he was one of the burned-out on the North Side last year.

The Duluth Canal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Enoch Totten, on behalf of the State of Wisconsin, to-day, filed a bill before the United States Supreme Court, for an injunction restraining the Northern Pacific Railroad and the City of Duluth from building a dyke across the head of Superior Bay from Superior City to Duluth, and to compel the removal of the obstructions already constructed there. The usual order granting a temporary injunction was made. This is a continuation of the fight between the cities named, which has been in existence for several years. It is said, if the injunction is made permanent, that it will necessitate a change of the route of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Ocean Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 1.—The steamship Europe has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 1.—The steamships Cuba, from New York, and Siberia, from Boston, have arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—Arrived, steamer Arragon, from Bristol, England.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—Arrived, ship Ringleader, from New York. Sailed, steamer Colorado, for Yokohama and Hong Kong, with nearly half a million in treasure.

Arrived, bark Helen Snow, Arctic Ocean, Oct. 8, with forty barrels of oil, in command of officer J. Perry, abandoned in the ice in August.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Nov 1.—The Baltimores defeated the Eckfords to-day, 20 to 5. The game was called on the seventh inning on account of darkness.

Electric Sparks.

Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $20,000.

Six business houses in Plattsburg, Mo., were burned on the 28th ult. The loss is $25,000; insured for $13,000.

H. A. Perry, of Canton, Mo., was found dead in his bed, on Thursday night, at the Prescott House, New York.

The Scott monument will be unveiled in Central Park, New York to-day. William Cullen Bryant and others will deliver addresses.

An Elmira, N. Y., despatch reports the arrest of John B. Woodward, for an attempt to bribe electors. He gave bail in $1,000. Other arrests are also expected.

Mr. Samuels is reported by the examining physician to have died from exhaustion, and not from ill-treatment, at the Ward Island Insane Asylum, New York, as alleged.

Gustave E. Kindt, *alias* Marshall, an escaped Sing Sing convict, was arrested in Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, for the recent robbery of the Hackensack jewelry manufactory, and stealing $8,000 worth of jewelry.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the St. James Hotel, at Rockaway, L. I., was totally burned. The fire spread so rapidly that the occupants barely escaped. The loss, $100,000.

The annual Convention of the Knights of Pythias will be held in St. Louis on the 12th inst. All arrangements for the meeting, ball, banquet, and full dress parade have been made by the local committee.

The body of Miss Shetler, of McFarland, Wis., missing for several days, was found in Second Lake, at Madison, yesterday. It is surmised that she committed suicide while laboring under temporary insanity.

The jury in the case of James Kane, tried yesterday, in Philadelphia, for the murder of James Dougherty, and his companion, Hugh Mara, rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The same verdict was rendered in the case of Henry Schoeffer, charged with the murder of Francis A. Meyers.

Affairs at the Beloit College are still pretty stormy. The students held a meeting yesterday afternoon, to which the Faculty were invited. After full statements of views by both sides, it seemed probable the students would reconsider their action, and an amicable settlement be effected; but, subsequently, serious disagreements developed among the students, and now things are very much mixed.

Governor Noyes, of Ohio, yesterday issued his proclamation for the observance of Thursday, November 28, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. The document earnestly counsels all the citizens of Ohio, upon that day, to rest from their ordinary avocations, and in their houses of worship and quiet homes to acknowledge their obligations to the Creator, and remember the duties of kindness, generosity, and brotherly love which they owe to their fellow-men.

It is reported the Western Union Telegraph Company have applied for an injunction restraining the working of all the opposition lines in the United States, claiming that the operation of such lines under the present system is a violation of the Page patent improvements, all of which are claimed to be included in the Morse system. The Western Union and opposition lines yesterday advanced the rates from New York to New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, and Philadelphia five cents per ten-word message.

At a banquet on board the pioneer steamer Glamorgan, of the New South Wales and Atlantic Steamship Company, toasts were given to the President of the United States and the Queen of Great Britain, and success to the South Wales Steamship Company. The latter was responded to by Archibald Baxter, the agent of the line, who, in his remarks, said: "The great advantage of the line was the close connection with the great railroads on both sides. They now had on board seal skins, shipped from Alaska, *via* San Francisco, and they would deliver them in London without a cent for cartage." Mr. Archibald, the British Consul, proposed the trade of New York and her commercial prosperity. He believed that city was destined to become the commercial centre of the world.

THE DEATH OF MRS. GREELEY.

Her Long-Continued Illness—Scenes at the Death—Relief at Last to a Life of Pain—Biography of the Deceased.

From the New York Herald, Oct. 31.

After ten years of almost unremitted sickness and pain, Mrs. Horace Greeley died yesterday morning. For two weeks her death had been hourly expected. Her chronic disease had assumed a dropsical tendency, and the consumption of so many years had otherwise given evidence of the general breaking up of what was left of life. She made a trip to Nassau, in company with Mr. Greeley and their daughter, about four years ago, for her health, but the air there failed to do her any good. Again, last year, she went with her two daughters to Europe and sought recuperation in the balmy air of Southern Italy; but, while the climate benefited her, it failed to eradicate the disease which had seized upon her. She returned with her daughters from Europe in June last, and stated that no air was so balmy to her, and no water so sweet, as the air and water of Chappaqua. She remained in this city for some weeks after her return, too unwell to be removed to Chappaqua, and, as an instance of her fondness for the water of that "peerless" spring, Mr. Greeley was constrained to have jugs of the pure water itself brought in to her from the farm. She was finally removed to her "House in the Woods," and there passed the heat of the summer, which, in her case, was doubtless aggravated by the even greater heat of the political canvass. She remained here confined to her bed almost continually, varying her life only by visits to her friends at Tarrytown, where the breeze was stronger than at Chappaqua. On one other occasion she ventured to rise from her bed and take a carriage ride in the open air—when the members of the Democratic National Committee, among whom were a number of ex-rebel chieftains called upon Mr. Greeley after tendering him the nomination at Baltimore, and picnicked under the evergreens. She then said that nothing could prevent her shaking hands with those life-long enemies of her husband, who had now become such devoted friends, "for," said she, "I hardly hoped to see such a millennium." She was even then pale and exhausted, her skin was almost transparent in its whiteness, and her dark eyes seemed to burn with a fitful light. She was compelled to recline in the carriage, covered with shawls, and her friend, Mrs. Stuart, who closely attended her through her sickness to her death, had continually to warn her against the volubility of her tongue and her prolonged stay in the open air. In August, she ventured to the seaside at Fire Island; but the weather proved stormy and boisterous, and Mr. Greeley was compelled to return with her to New York. During the transit a violent rain-storm overtook them, and its effect may have aggravated her disease. At any rate, on returning to Chappaqua, she found herself growing so much worse that, at her urgent request, she was removed to New York. Here, at the residence of Mr. Alvin J. Johnson, on Fifty-seventh street, she lingered in agony, sinking perceptibly until yesterday morning, when, at 4 o'clock, she quietly and peacefully breathed her last.

Mr. Greeley and his daughter Ida, Mrs. Lamson, an old friend of the family, Mrs. Stuart, and Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, were at her bedside as she died. For days her voice had been inaudible, and even her sick cough could not be heard across the room, and her life ended without any further sign than the hardly perceptible throes that accompany the death of those long exhausted by disease. The calumnies of the campaign, that had not ceased through the illness of his wife, had lost their sting for Mr. Greeley in the great grief that cast the shadow of its coming over his home, and he left the bedside where now lay only her inanimate dust, to commune alone with his sorrow, while the daughters silently knelt in the presence of the dead and prayed.

The kind friends that had attended her through her ten years of suffering took charge of her remains, and by noon they were laid out in the parlor, bedecked in a white robe, the hands clasped across the breast, while the kindly offerings of friends had already bestrewed the corpse with flowers.

On Friday the funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Johnson, the sermon being preached at the Fourth Universalist Church, on Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue, by Dr. Chapin.

Mrs. Greeley's maiden name was Mary G. Cheney, and she was born in this city. Her only relative is a brother living in Connecticut. Mr. Greeley first met her at the Graham House, an institution erected in New York by Professor Graham, the originator of the bran-bread dietetic philosophy, and conducted on those very frugal principles. Miss Cheney was at that time a school-teacher, an ardent believer in the vegetable and bran-bread system, and a great searcher after the knowledge of books. Mr. Greeley was investigating the new philosophy, and, thus formed an acquaintance which ripened into life-long affection. He sturdily pressed his suit to success, although he had to follow the object of his affections to North Carolina, where she went to pursue her school-teaching. They were married in 1836. The *New Yorker*, which he edited, contained the following marriage notice at the end of a long string of similar announcements:

"In Immanuel Church, Warrenton, N. C., on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., by Rev. William Norwood, Mr. Horace Greeley, editor of the *New Yorker*, to Miss Mary G. Cheney, of Warrenton, formerly of this city."

Seven children blessed the marriage, of whom two alone remain,—Ida and Gabrielle.

A KING'S DEATH.

The Last Moments of Charles XV., of Sweden.

From the London Telegraph, Oct. 18.

Died Charles XV., of Sweden "as a King should die?" We think the faithful description of his Majesty's death, which has been lately given to the world in the *Sydsvenska Dagbladet*, answers this description most touchingly. Arrived at Kiel, on his last journey, the King would not use the apartments which had been taken for him in the hotel, but had himself at once carried on board the Vanadis. When he reached her deck he exclaimed: "Behold! at last, then, thank God, I have the Swedish main, if not the Swedish soil, under my feet." That yearning to get home, so characteristic of dying men, was very strong upon the sinking monarch. Even after he was safe at Malmo, and laid in the Governor's residence, he sighed, "Oh! that I had wings to fly to my dear Ulriksdal! I could die so easily there!" As the King was borne along in his chair through the crowd at the quay, the kindly Swedish folks manifested so much reverent pity for his sad state that it made the deepest impression on his Majesty. On coming into his apartments he exclaimed to one of those about him, "Dost thou know, I have seen to-day that I am beloved; I believe they will miss me when I am gone." He well knew he must die, and had long and calm conversations about the future of his realm; but the end was not thought to be so near until a sudden and severe attack occurred of pain, with numbness in the extremities. This was the second similar warning, and, on partial recovery, the King quickly catechised his doctor. The *Dagbladet* says that he asked, "Dost thou think that I have all this night before me?" When the physician hesitated to reply, the King repeated the question, with a request for a candid answer. "As your Majesty commands candor," replied Dr. Lundberg, "I am compelled to answer, no; I do not think that your Majesty can reckon upon the morrow. Your physical powers are diminishing too rapidly, and should a fresh attack supervene, death will follow instantaneously." "Dost thou think that the pains will be severe?" demanded the King. "Your Majesty must even be prepared for that; however, it may happen more easily, for death's work is probably in a great measure already accomplished." The King received this with a simple, manly composure, and then desired to take leave of those about him. Tears—far too genuine to be courtly—fell upon his emaciated hand, as the circle of friends and servants kissed it, bidding His Majesty adieu at the outset of that mysterious voyage which all must take alone. It is often—nay, almost always—the dying who are least affected at this supreme moment. Charles gazed at his own hand and remarked, "Look! my fingers are growing white already." "Your Majesty must not anticipate; there are probably pains yet to come," replied the doctor. Thereat the King remained quiet, with his gaze steady, "as if he himself followed with his eye the advancing steps of death." Presently he stretched out his arm, and asked, "What is my pulse, Lundberg?" "Forty, your Majesty," was the reply. "Still so many," murmured the King; but his voice was now so feeble that it was only a broken whisper. Then the voice of prayer was softly raised by the Chaplain Olin, and afterward the doctor moistened the King's brow with Cologne water. He spoke once again, saying, "I do not feel any chill in my head as yet," but then instantly sank back, and, after a low sigh, passed away so tranquilly that only the skilful Lundberg perceived he was gone, and exclaimed, "Now is our King no more!" Thus Charles XV. died, and we think the Swedish journal is right in saying that it was a death as calm and kingly in its way as any soldier's on the battle field. It exhibited the same quiet fortitude which prompted the Roman Emperor's address to his soul. *Animula, blandula, vaga!*—the same brave contemplative assurance which is conspicuous in the closing sentences of Socrates.

Mr. Seward's Religious Views.

The following letter from the late William H. Seward to Mr. Thurlow Weed is published:

WESTFIELD, CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY, Sunday, March 26, 1837.

MY DEAR WEED: I have yours of the 19th. It was written in answer to mine of the date of a fortnight since. Frederick was very ill, and was much reduced, but, thanks to the mercy of God, is spared to us. You can have no conception how much my heart is bound up in the life of that blessed boy.

I have to-day, not without fear and trembling, but I trust in sincerity and firmness of purpose, discharged a duty unknown before. For years past I have struggled against prejudices of early education which rendered religion a mystery, and yet carried about me a conviction that it was in reality a simple and beautiful system, the profession and practice of which were obvious duties. After what, I trust, has been a proper self-examination, I presented myself this morning for baptism, and was received into the visible Church, and for the first time enjoyed the Communion Supper. I mention this fact, which will be inharmonious with your daily thoughts and occupations, because it is an important event in my life, and one which, therefore, it is best you should know directly from me, instead of hearing it by report. If, in one of those seasons (which seldom occur) when you are alone and free from the pressure of immediate care, you remember this circumstance, your intimate knowledge of my recent experience of human events will, I doubt not, enable you to trace the causes and manner of my becoming more serious than heretofore in regard to religion. If that or other course of thought should lead you to the conviction that what I have done is an obvious and proper duty devolved upon yourself, as well as me and others, it would be a source of great happiness to me. You will not be likely to fall into the error into which others will in respect to myself. But I may as well be explicit with you. I profess not to have experienced any miraculous change of heart, or to have in any way gone through that ordeal of despair so commonly supposed to be the entrance, and the only entrance, upon Christian life. I have always been sensible that I was an offender, and a grievous one, against the duty I owed to God and my fellow-men. I have endeavored now to repent, and resolve, with God's grace, to live more in the fear of and under the influence of love and gratitude to God, and to that end to study His revelation. I do not anticipate that it will make any considerable change in the habits of my life, but I humbly trust that it will gradually elevate and refine my motives of action. Commend my love to Mrs. Weed and Harriet. Ever yours,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Changing the Subject.

Little Mary had heard her father instruct her older brothers and sisters that when, in the course of conversation, a subject came up that seemed to be disagreeable to any one present, etiquette demanded that it should be changed as quickly as possible. Some days after, her father said to her as he left the house:

"Mary, papa wants you to be very careful, if you play in the garden to-day, not to touch the hyacinths. Will you remember?"

Of course she would, but on papa's return in the evening, he found his hyacinths picked, and the marks of the little feet in the garden bed.

Calling Mary up to him, he looked very grave, and said:

"My dear, you remember that I told you particularly not to touch the hyacinths, and now I find them picked, and no one has been in the garden but you. How is this?"

Mary laughed, and said:

"Oh, papa, it was splendid in the garden to-day! I saw a beautiful little bird's nest, and there was a great big butterfly—"

"Wait, wait, my child. I am talking to you about something else now. Don't you understand me? I am very seriously displeased with you. I told you not to touch the hyacinths, and now I find them picked, and your footprints all about."

"Oh, yes, papa, I did have the lovliest time in the garden to-day. Don't you think it was a beautiful day?"

"Mary, how dare you answer me so impertinently! I am talking to you about your disobedience. Why do you not attend to me? I shall have to make you."

Rather sobered at this suggestion, the little girl's countenance fell, and she faltered out:

"Why, papa, you said that when a subject became unpleasant to any one, the only way was to change it."

Papa saw the point, and the unpleasant subject was dropped for that time.

MARRIED.

PORTER—GOODRIDGE—In Chicago, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, Rector of All Saints' Church, Mr. Walter J. Porter and Miss Amy C., daughter of A. G. Goodridge, Esq.

DIED.

BARNET—The funeral of Mary Jane Barnet will take place on Saturday, Nov. 2, from 150 Newberry-av., corner of Mitchell-st., to Graceland Cemetery. Service at 1 p. m. Friends are invited.

CAZES—In this city, Oct. 31, Delphine Cazes (music teacher), of typhoid fever, aged 35 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 288 North Franklin-st., to-day, at 10 a. m.

WRIGHT—In this city, at his mother's residence, No. 491 Wabash-av., Geo. H., son of William and Hannah Wright, aged 22 years 7 months and 11 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Advertisements Received too Late for Classification.

PERSONAL—329 WEST ADAMS-ST.; PART CASH, and security for balance. Call this morning, if convenient, and leave address.

FOR SALE—1 SECOND-HAND EXPRESS WAGON, at 220 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—NEW LIGHT AND HEAVY EXPRESS and delivery wagons, at 220 South Canal-st.

WANTED—250 LABORERS FOR THE CHICAGO & Northwestern Extension. Wages $2.25 and $2.75 per day. Company work, and sure pay. Nothing deducted from wages. Free fare to and from the work. Work all winter. Leave this evening. Apply to A. ANDERSON & CO., 22 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS GOODS salesman. Irish preferred. L. KLEIN, 330 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, ONE ICE-CHEST, to hold 3 to 4 barrels ale. Address O 68, Tribune office.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REAL ESTATE SALE.

DESIRABLE LOTS

In Blocks 8 and 16 of Section 20, Town 39, Range 14,

AT AUCTION,

On Monday Afternoon, Nov. 4, 1872,

On the Grounds, at 2 o'clock.

8 Lots fronting on Throop-st.,
2 Lots fronting on Allport-st.,
Between Evans and Harbine-sts.

6 Lots fronting on Throop-st.,
7 Lots fronting on Allport-st.,
Between Clayton and Twenty-second-sts.

1 Large Lot fronting on Twenty-second-st.
133 Feet corner of and fronting on Allport-st., being Lot 3, a most desirable Lot for a LUMBER DEALER.

Title perfect. Full and complete abstract. Terms, ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years with interest at 8 per cent.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ALEX. VON WENDT'S

Collection of Paintings

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTON,

ON THURSDAY, NOV. 7,

At 2½ o'clock, p. m., at the new store, No. 286 State-st., just around the corner from Noble's, on Van Buren-st.

Among this valuable collection of paintings, are many from the most celebrated artists, such as Landscape, by Fleidhiester; Cattle Scene in Italy, near Modena, by S. Reinhardt; Landscape and Winter Scenes, by Doll; Deerhunt, by K. Wilson; The Earl of Strafford on His Way to Execution, by Ward; Happy Moments of Charles I. at Windsor, by Amberg; Maiden Thoughts by the Sea Shore, by Schonborn; Cow Shed, by Gauermann; the celebrated Rebecca Preparing to Receive Joseph, by Amberg; Truth, by Corregio; Horse Farm, by Von Froggle; Cattle Piece and Evening Scenes, by Cuyp; Pillage of the Monasteri Santa Clara by the Troops of the Duke of Wallenstein, 1632, by Weverman; Scene in Canada, by Kreighoff; Cromwell's Camp Ready for Battle, by Weverman; Candle Scene, by Wagner; Battle Scene Between the Anglo-Saxons and Timbers in 140 B. C., by Weverman; the works of Aechsel-Bertram-Gig, Constance, Paul de la Roche, and many others. All in very rich gold frames, made in the best and latest styles, by Wm. T. Noble & Co.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

AUCTION SALE OF RESIDENCE LOTS AT KENWOOD,

BY T. S. FITCH & CO.,

At 157 Dearborn-st., Saturday Afternoon, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock,

TWO RESIDENCE LOTS,

Situated on Madison-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts.

Being near the Station and in the choicest part of Kenwood, with Churches, Schools, &c., [illegible]. These lots are very desirable.

THESE LOTS WILL BE SOLD,

And an opportunity is presented to secure a [illegible] home. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Morning, Nov. 2,

At 9½ o'clock, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, &c.

Also, the entire Furniture of a First-Class Private Residence.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

GREAT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF One Hundred Choice Boulevard Lots

FRONTING ON SOUTH HALSTED, Green, Peoria, Sangamon, and Morgan-sts.,

CORNER OF HALSTED-ST. AND FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. BOULEVARD,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872,

ON THE PREMISES.

These lots are in Subdivision of the E. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Section 8, 38, 14. They are splendidly located, being on Halsted-st., and within 90 feet of the Boulevards, with fine improvements, and are of easy access by the P. Ft. W. & Chicago Railway. The property is very desirable for residences, is situated in a district where property is increasing in value, they present excellent advantages for an investment or speculation.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN

Will leave Madison-st. Depot at 10 o'clock a. m., on day of sale, stopping at Burlington Crossing, Archer-av., Trumbull-st., and Rock Island Car Shops, returning at 4 o'clock p. m.

A FREE LUNCH

Will also be provided. Terms of sale, ¼ cash. Purchaser assumes $100 on each lot, due 2d of September, 1875. Balance in one and two years, or in instalments of [illegible] six months, as preferred, with interest on deferred payments at 8 per cent. [illegible] cash. TITLE PERFECT. A complete abstract of title will be furnished to every purchaser, and warrantee deed given. The accommodations are ample for all who wish to attend this sale, or take a free ride and see the improvements in that locality. 10 per cent deposit will be required at time of sale. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 East Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION, Another Large and Attractive Sale of

Household Furniture IN EVERY VARIETY.

Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Lounges, Mattresses, Chairs. Also, every description of Furniture. Carpets, Oil Cloth, Mirrors, Window Shades, Comforters; 10 Crates of W. G. Crockery; 70 Pkgs. Glassware; Pianos (new).

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 2, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry Goods,

Piece Goods, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Notions, &c.,

Including a large line of KID and BERLIN GLOVES,

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, NOV. 5, AT 9½ A. M.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

WE HAVE ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF THOSE

Best Rochester and New York made Women's, Misses' and Children's Serge, Foxed, Oil, Goat and Kid Button and Polish

BOOTS & SHOES THAT WE SHALL SELL AT AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Bear in mind that the above are in addition to our usual large Catalogue Sale of Men's, Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

OUR SPECIAL AUCTION SALE

Of Thursday, Nov. 7, at 9 1-2 a. m.

Will be still more attractive than any of our previous large sales of Fancy China Ware, German Toys, and Fancy Goods.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

By HARRISON & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture and Carpets,

Also, ONE LARGE STEREOSCOPE, with 200 Fine Views.

THIS MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

One New Top Buggy,
One Second-Hand Top Buggy,
One Phaeton, Second-Hand,
AT AUCTION, THIS MORNING.
HARRISON & CO., Auctioneers.

...LUME 26.

REMOVALS.

...MOVAL. FASHIONABLE ...RNITURE! ...W. STRONG FURNITURE CO, ...& 268 Wabash-av.

REMOVAL. ...N W. ROBERTS, ARCHITECT, HAS REMOVED TO ...NORE BLOCK, ...er of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

JEWELLER. ...O. M'ELWAIN ...moved from his old place of business, 328 Wabash-av., to ...6 & 68 State-st. ...ew Store is already fitted up ... handsome stock of NEW ..., and he would be pleased to ...of his old customers.

REMOVAL. ... KEELER has removed his ...state Office to No. 145 South ..., corner Madison, Morrison ... same offices occupied before .... Real Estate left for sale promptly attended to.

CHEESE. ..., MORAN & CO., ...mission Merchants and Cheese Dealers, Have removed to SOUTH WATER-ST.

REMOVAL. ...LIP A. HOYNE, ... Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for ... Territory, Notary Public, No. 3 Republic ..., 137 and 139 LaSalle-st.

REMOVAL. ...UFELDT & BALL ... their Law Office to Room 24, No. 150 East ...-st., near LaSalle.

TO RENT.

TO RENT. ...STATE-ST., Second Floor, Steam Elevator. ...STATE-ST., Basement, with Steam Power. ... on the premises. J. W. MIDDLETON.

To Rent. Offices in Hawson's elegant ..., southwest corner Dearborn ...ndolph-sts., by WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT. ... of 286 Wabash-av. Apply on the premises. CHACE & ABELL.

RANGES. ...N RANGES, Hotels, Restaurants, and Families. HEATING APPARATUS, ...ULOGSTON'S PATENT. ... made on application to ...ON, SMITH & MOOERS, ... West Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE. ... Bargain. ...t for sale on Dearborn-st., ...nt, between Van Buren and ...-sts. Very cheap. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 82 East Washington-st.

For Sale. ...r Blocks in South Evanston. Owner being in want of ... will offer unusual inducement ... sold this week. W. N. & C. E. BRUNER, 391 Wabash-av.

...OR SALE. ... Dakwood-avs. ... Masonic. ... J. B. SLICHTER, Grand Sec'y. ... Caledonian Club. ... D. J. MACKELLAR, Secretary. ...e to Tailors. ... Benevolent Association. ... der of Foresters.